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中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5308-5311
February 6-9, 1973

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 6, 1973 No. 5308

****
* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Stimulate Company Building and Cement Armymen-People Ties

- The 8th company of a certain unit under the Wuhan Military Command learn humbly from the masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan) The 8th company of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command constantly associate various company tasks with the organization of cadres and fighters to learn humbly from the masses. The building of the company is stimulated. Army-people unity is strengthened.

In carrying out its assignments, the 8th company first organize the cadres and fighters to make a penetrating social investigation everywhere they go. Sometimes, they join the masses in compiling and writing family histories and village histories. Not long ago, the company came to Peikuan-ts'un production brigade of Hui hsien, Honan. The old poor peasants were invited to recall their sad family history. This gave the fighters profound education and stimulated their fighting will.

The Party branch of the 8th company also makes a point of associating the various tasks of the company with an effort to lead everyone in the study of the people's good thoughts and good style. The spirit of the masses fighting heaven and earth in making continuous revolution is taken as a spur to the development of the spirit of hard struggle on the part of cadres and fighters. The company was once constructing a barracks. The local area is an undulating chain of mountains. Communication facilities were poor. Construction equipment was less than adequate. To encourage everyone to overcome difficulties, the Party branch specially invited Master Niu, a former participant

in the Red Banner canal battle to tell everyone the moving deeds of the people of Lin hsien who, led by the Party, built the Red Banner Canal. Everyone received profound education.

With the people of Lin hsien taken as an example, the commanders and fighters developed the revolutionary spirit of fighting amidst hardship. In a sub-zero world of ice and snow, they doggedly fought on. For lack of work tools, they made them on their own. Damaged tools were repaired by themselves. In practice they accumulated experience. Work efficiency was raised continuously. The assignment was fulfilled smoothly.

* * *

Armymen and People Closely United in Defense of the Motherland's Border Areas

- A certain border defense unit of the Sinkiang Military Region, together with the local people of various nationalities, launches an armymen-civilian joint defense effort to perform proper patrol and guard duties for the great motherland

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, January 20, 1973) Placed amidst the lofty mountains and towering ranges to the west of the motherland, the commanders and fighters of a certain border defense unit of the PLA Sinkiang Military Region promote our army's glorious tradition of fighting amidst hardship. Making their homes in sentry posts, they work with the people of various nationalities in a joint army-civilian defense effort to safeguard the border area of the motherland.

Here, the climate is one of severe cold. The air is rare. Living conditions are relatively tough. In a brave and rugged spirit, the border defense fighters started a struggle against difficulties. Atop snow-clad peaks, they built guard posts and made them their homes. Despite overwhelming odds, the fighters have all along maintained a soaring fighting spirit, performing proper patrol and guard duties for the great motherland.

On the snow-covered and wind-swept plateaus, the commanders and fighters of this border defense unit drill themselves hard in annihilate-the-enemy skills. They continuously seek improvement of their political and military qualities. Here the terrain is high and steep and the air is rare. When they first arrived at the station, some fighters of a certain border defense station felt mountain climbing very strenuous. To get used to the highland with its lack of oxygen as soon as possible, the fighters trained in mountain climbing early every morning. They went about it, first without their packs and then in full gear. They first negotiated rock mountains and then the ice-bound great slope. After a period of hard training, they could rush up the top of a 1,000-meter high mountain in 15 minutes.

The garrison area of a certain border defense station witnessed a snowstorm for the greatest part of a year. In disregard of its severity, they persevered in tough training to acquire military skills. One day, on the snow-bound land, they were having a shooting practice. The violent wind blew everyone's eyes shut. In no time, big flakes covered one's body in a mantle of white. Everyone stuck it out, drilling assiduously and perseveringly. In target practice, they scored splendid results.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Militiamen provide the basis for victory," this border defense unit has established an army-people joint defense alliance with the local masses of various nationalities. The border defense fighters show great concern over the building of the militia

force in the garrison area. They help the militiamen carry out military training. They also constantly join the latter in doing guard and patrol duties.

One day in winter, an army-people joint defense force went out patrolling in disregard of the severity of cold. The fighters and militiamen trudged through knee-deep snow, moving step by step toward a steep snow-clad mountain. On the way, the fighters seized every opportunity to help militiamen carry their knapsacks. The militiamen also vied with one another carrying on their backs the field iron pots for the fighters. Through mutual encouragement and mutual help, everyone at last climbed across the towering mountain and across the ice-bound fields. The patrol assignment was triumphantly fulfilled.

* * *

The Border Defense Team of A Certain PLA Unit of Tibet Military Region Unites Closely with Tibetan Compatriots in the Garrison Area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, January 20, 1973) The border defense troops of a certain PLA unit of the Tibet Military Region are closely united with the Tibetan compatriots in the garrison area in defense of the motherland's border area.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "What represents the real wall of brass and rion? It is the masses. It is the millions upon millions of people who wholeheartedly support the revolution," the commanders and fighters of this border defense group constantly send out mass work groups deep among the tents predominantly occupied by Tibetan nomads near the garrison area. Mao Tse-tung's thought is applied in arousing the masses, getting the masses armed and getting them organized. Liberated Tibetan nomads energetically help and vigorously support the border defense fighters in the fulfillment of their assignments.

Once, the border defense troops arrived at a certain mountain on a mission. On hearing that the fighters had difficulty in obtaining drinking water and firewood on the mountain, the Tibetan nomads immediately carried pickaback dried firewood and buckets of clear and clean water for the benefit of the border defense troops. The commanders and fighters received profound education and inspiration. One day, the nomads herding a flock of sheep on the snow-clad mountain discovered a suspicious situation. They kept close watch in the teeth of torrential rain, and, at the same time, sent someone to report to the border defense unit. After the local Tibetan compatriots got wind of it, they all turned out, old, young, males and females. The important mountain passes were rapidly sealed off. The commanders and fighters of the border defense unit and the Tibetan compatriots very quickly found out what the situation was.

This border defense unit also helps the Tibetan compatriots in the garrison area to establish a militia joint defense unit with the poor peasants and nomads as its core. The border defense unit and the militia joint defense unit constantly team up patrolling the border defense front in the teeth of wind and snowstorms in safeguarding the motherland's border area.

One winter, the army-people joint defense unit on a quick march came to a mountain pass over 5,000 meters above sea level to carry out an assignment. Here, the wind howled and wailed. Snow came down in big flakes. The border defense fighters and members of the militia, joint defense unit braved the severe cold in execution of their duties by day. At night, they stayed in a mountain cave. The armymen and people were united as one. The assignment was fulfilled triumphantly.

* * *

Heroic Sentinels of the Motherland

- An account of the PLA fighters fighting on the coastal defense and border defense front

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1973)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Raise vigilance and safeguard the motherland," the broad masses of PLA fighters on the far-flung coastal defense and border defense fronts doggedly remain day and night at their fighting posts full of vigilance in carrying out guard and patrol duties for the socialist motherland.

Double Vigilant Coastal Defense Fighters

The motherland's coastal defense front is marked with a great number of islands of all sizes and shapes. Coastal defense fighters on guard here are keeping an around-the-clock eye on the coastal area, protecting the security of the motherland.

On an outlying island, the fighters of a garrison company of a certain unit act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The whole body of PLA commanders and fighters can never relax the least bit in their fighting will." Be it the severity of winter or the height of summer, night or day, they vigilantly cling to their fighting posts.

One night, darkness was so thick that one could not see clearly one's own outstretched hand. Wind-driven rain poured down non-stop. Raging sea waves pounding at reefs echoed with thundering reverberations. Fighter Li Shang-shou standing guard on a rock was soaked to the skin. The rifle firmly clutched in his hands, he kept a watchful eye on the sea. Li Shang-shou was a young fighter who joined the army in 1971. After he arrived at this island, he assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works and consciously shouldered the weighty responsibility of safeguarding the motherland. In the past two years, in discharging his guard and patrol duties, he often encountered such foul weather. Borne firmly in mind was what the old fighters told him: "The more complicated the weather the greater the need not to lapse into lethargy." At his back there was a rain shelter but he sought no shelter. He said to himself that the people's fighters must not relax vigilance any time.

Late one night, the temperature took a nosedive. From the sea rose a violent wind. Wind-driven snowflakes flew all around. Fighter Chao Hsing-lu standing guard at his post suddenly noticed something bobbing and shimmering amidst a cluster of rocks not far away. Opening his eyes wide, he took a further look. But by then the thing had already faded out of sight. He mused, "The night is well advanced. The fishermen out fishing at sea must have long returned. Who on earth is working at the edge of the sea?" He was all attention as he made his way forward. Alert and vigilant, he inched closer and closer to the object, skirting around one rock after another. The splashing sprays of sea water soaked his clothing. The chilling wind lashed at him. He was shivering all over with cold. But he did not care. With the distance

narrowed, he hid behind a big boulder. After a close watch for over half an hour, he at last made out what it was all about.

With redoubled vigilance, the heroic sentinels stand guard on the coastal defense front, doing their part in safeguarding the motherland.

Courageous and Fearless Radarmen

Atop a mountain over 2,800 meters above sea level on the southwestern border of the motherland is stationed the Second Radar Company of a certain air force unit. This is a company claiming a string of outstanding records in fighting in defense of the territorial skies of the motherland.

The 2nd company has as its battleground a cluster of towering mountain peaks shrouded all the year round in a veil of drizzle-bearing mist. A fierce wind is a frequent occurrence. A host of difficulties dog the fighters in the execution of their duties. But the radar fighters have their hearts blazing like balls of fire and their will hard as steel, as they doggedly stick to their fighting posts.

On mid-day, howling and wailing winds came with torrential rain. Stones were sent rolling. The radar antennas stopped turning under the lashing impact of the wind. The fighters understood that this meant the radar being stripped of its role of an "all-seeing eye." Everyone echoed the lofty slogan: "A red heart coupled with two hands, we will keep the antennas moving by pushing them!"

Seven persons including fighters Li Teng-feng, Kuo Chin-fu and Chu Hsiao-ch'üan made a dash for the antennas and threw themselves into a joint effort to keep the antennas moving. At this time, the wind blew with increasing intensity and rain poured down with greater vigor. The fighters' caps were blown away. Their cotton-padded coats were thoroughly drenched. But none cared. Everyone doggedly grappled with the raging rainstorm for three hours without stopping. The radar functioned normally.

One afternoon, operator Chang Ch'un-po sat in front of the radar screen, well-absorbed. He was adroitly exploring and discerning various objectives. Suddenly, the weather broke. Thunder rolled. Lightning flashed. The earphones crackled with the sound of thunder. In disregard of this, Chang Ch'un-po stuck it out at his post. Suddenly, a thunderclap struck. Chang Ch'un-po was injured. At this time, fighter Li Ch'un-sheng who sat next to him unhesitatingly took over. He continuously concentrated on operating the machine. The task was fulfilled satisfactorily. For many years, in this courageous and dauntless spirit, the fighters have fought non-stop day and night in defense of the motherland's territorial air.

Signalmen Fighting Bravely on the Ice-Bound Big Slope

On the northwestern border of the motherland, telephone lines are strung out one by one to reach the border defense posts. To guarantee the

smooth operation of communication facilities, the fighters of the telephone line maintenance and protection station drive themselves hard working day and night.

On an ice-bound big slope around 4,000 meters above sea level is stationed the No. 11 Telephone Line Maintenance and Protection Station of a certain unit of the Signal Corps of the Sinkiang Military Region. Here mountains tower high. Oxygen is rare. The climate is one of severe cold. All the year round, people cannot part with their cotton-padded coats. To safeguard the border area of the motherland, the fighters of the maintenance and protection station win glory in suffering and make a home of the ice-bound mountains. Brimming over with vim and vigor, they bustle around over ice-bound ridges and snow-clad peaks.

Given such bad natural conditions, line maintenance is very tough going. A violent wind often leaves a telephone line broken. A snowslide after a snowstorm brings down line poles as often. Yet these difficulties are overcome by the fighters one by one. One morning in May last year, a windstorm was raging. Something went wrong with the lines over the ice-bound big slope. Station head Hsü Ming-yin and fighter Wang Hsin-min immediately picked up their maintenance and repair tools and set out on horseback. The moment they went out they were caught by a swirl of sandstones and ice pellets whipped up by the howling wind. Their eyes were blown shut. Their nostrils clogged, breathing became difficult. Their faces hurt as if stung by pinpricks. In the teeth of the violent wind, the horses not only refused to start on their way but jerked their heads in the opposite direction. To fix the line trouble in time, they decided to walk up the ice-bound big slope. Bending their bodies against the wind, they trudged up the slope step by step. Knee-deep in snow atop the slope, they searched out the broken ends of the line, laden deep under the snowdrift. Yet the wire pole was crusted over with a thick layer of ice. It stood like a column of ice. Scaling up to fix the broken ends of the line was rendered very difficult. But with wooden sticks and foot clamps, they chipped away at the coating of ice. With every dent made, they took a step upward. At last, they had the proper line strung out.

A Patrol Team on the Gobi Desert

In the northwestern area of the motherland is a sub-detachment of the PLA borne on camel back and fully armed patrolling the border defense front heroically.

One day, the sub-detachment headed for the depths of the Gobi Desert. On the way, a sandstorm rose with everything reduced to a blur. Directions could hardly be told. Undaunted by the overwhelming odds, the fighters vigilantly kept track of every mountain ditch and every clump of red willow. Suddenly, the windstorm struck in all its fury. Sand shifted with rolling stones. The sky darkened with the earth canopied in a pall of gloom. There was no way of telling the road being followed. By telling directions with the aid of a compass, they continuously pressed forward. The wind gathered momentum. Sandstones lashed straight at their faces, stabs of pain felt where they hit. Yet the fighters pressed ahead in big strides with vim and verve.

When the sandstorm abated a bit, night descended. Having come to grips with the sandstorm for a whole day, the fighters were hungry and tired. They decided to spend the night on the desert. They fixed the pots for cooking on the desert. Sand popped in through the pot covers. They ate, their teeth crunching through grains of sand. At night, the fighters bedded down on sand. The cold chilled them to the marrow. They tossed and turned. Sleep eluded them. Then they thought out a way. The camels were herded together in a circle. People slept inside the ring, snuggling close up against the camels for warmth. The comrades on guard alternated direct observation with listening in a prone or supine position. Never for a minute did they relax their vigilance. Those comrades not on guard duty hugged their weapons to their bosoms, the reins of the camels clutched in their hands.

As it dawned, the sub-detachment again went on a new expedition. Noon came with the blazing sun beating down on the sand dunes. The temperature zoomed up. Everyone was parched with thirst as if his throat was belching smoke. But the only available kettle of water passed from hand to hand, from the front to the rear and again back to the front, with none taking a sip of it. New fighters Li Hsi-t'ang and Wang Yung-chieh who joined the Army not long ago were patrolling for the first time. Their lips went dry and cracked. Their voices became harsh and hoarse. More than once, other comrades pressed the kettle into their hands. But they doggedly refused to accept it. Platoon leader Lin Tsung-k'uei set an example for the others all the way. On patrol, he led the way. In camping in the open, he parted with his own overcoat which he threw over the body of a fellow fighter. At that time, he was dead tired and his feet felt like lead. But full of fight, he led everyone in a courageous march.

This safeguard-the-motherland's-border-area sub-detachment patrolling the Gobi Desert all the year round has written a song in a lofty spirit:

"Patrolling the border defense front,
Our minds are filled with the morning sun.
We fight in the desert.
One thousand and one obstacles and hazards are
overcome,
When we tread them underfoot.
Heart glowing red,
We defend the motherland."

- NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF STUDENTS

Do Education Work Well for the Students in Coordination with the School

by

The Party General Branch of Offices of the Hsin Hsien Military Sub-District, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 20, 1973)

Out of the total number of students of Tungfanghung School, one-fifth, or 167 students, are children of cadres of offices of our military sub-district. Most of these students are doing fairly well but there are also some who are not doing so well. Some of them fail to study seriously because they are influenced by the "theory that study is useless." Some of them are poor in organizational discipline and fail to respect their teachers. Some of them have ideas of "automatic redness" and think they belong to a privileged class.

Since they are children of cadres and are scattered in all classes, their poor conduct has a very great influence on other students. This has brought about some difficulties for the school and it is difficult to solve this problem through school education alone. Thus we are confronted with a task: How can we do a good job in educating the children of cadres in cooperation with the school?

Making the Work of Educating the Students a Routine Task of the Party General Branch

We made a report to the Party committee of the military sub-district, which attached great importance to this matter and thought that grasping or not grasping this work was an important question that determined whether our revolutionary offspring could grow up healthily and whether our children could carry on with the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The Party committee considers this task our duty.

Under the guidance of the Party committee and the leaders, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Every department should assume responsibility for ideological and political work," elevated our understanding and stepped up our leadership over this task. As soon as the Party general branch find out something about the ideological conditions of the parents or students, it promptly reports it to the Party committee. In the meantime, it also promptly transmits the views of the Party committee and leaders to the students and parents. Furthermore, the Party general branch also asks the Party branches of various departments and dependents' committees to grasp the work of educating students as an important task and asks the Party members and cadres to take the lead in managing their children well so that everybody share their concern over the healthy upgrowth of the youths and children.

Practice makes us realize that the key to educating the students well in cooperation with the school lies in doing our work on the parents well and in fully developing their role. Deputy secretary of the Party committee of the sub-district personally takes charge of this work. He repeatedly guides the cadres and parents to recognize the significance of educating their children well from the level of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and of the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

We conducted education with a view to the erroneous practice of "paying attention only to eating and wearing without paying any attention to the line," using being busy and not having enough time as an excuse and relying solely on the education given at school. In this way we ceaselessly raise the consciousness of the parents in educating their children well. Many parents indicated to the Party committee that they want to manage their children well for the sake of the revolution.

However, some of the parents do not understand the students' situation in school, some of them want to manage their children but do not know how and some fail to control their children in the right place. Thus we have adopted the following methods to solve these problems:

1. We ask the leadership of the school to explain the situation to the parents and invite the teachers to come to hold symposiums.

2. We circulate from house to house the demands of the Party committee and newspaper clippings of materials concerning typical experiences in educating the children for the parents to read.

3. We publicize on blackboards and broadcast systems the good personalities and good deeds among the students and parents and also issue special publications to disseminate such information.

After we have done so the parents say: "Now that we have things to grasp and methods to teach, if we still do not educate our children well, we shall have only our own selves to blame." Many cadres hold study classes at home to teach revolutionary traditions to their children, to tell them stories about the sufferings in their own families and to recall the bitterness of having no culture so as to urge them to study well and improve themselves ceaselessly for the sake of the revolution. Many parents also set examples themselves for their children and have achieved very good results.

Once when the child of a cadre broke a schoolmate's ink bottle, the parent took the child to his schoolmate and had him apologize as well as made them study together "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention." In the meantime, the cadre himself personally bought a bottle of ink for the schoolmate. This incident deeply moved the teachers and students who said: "Look, the PLA imposes such strict requirements on its own children. This is a good example for us to learn from!"

Persevering in Direct Education and Doing Meticulous Work

We have adopted the method of combining concentrated grasping and grasping during ordinary times so as to do our work penetratingly and meticulously. During the past year we did extensive grasping three times. The first time we made use of the holidays to organize the students to work at the farm of the headquarters so as to strengthen their organizational discipline and their labor viewpoint.

The second time we promptly wrote the parents as soon as school was started, asking them to educate their children to study political and cultural subjects well for the sake of the revolution, to respect their teachers and other employees, to learn from the children of the local masses, to oppose all bad ideas and bad working styles which led us away from the masses, to strengthen their organizational discipline and establish a good tradition of modesty and prudence. The parents attached great importance to this letter. Some comrades convened special family meetings to study and discuss to solicit its views and studied with school authorities problems concerning the education of their children. In the meantime, the school authorities also actively sent personnel to the offices of the sub-district to hold a symposium with us, in which they indicated that they wanted to cooperate with us to grasp well the work of educating students.

The third time, in a letter to the women in the offices on the occasion of "Women's Day," we brought forth the work of educating the children as an important question, asking them to develop the glorious tradition of revolutionary military dependents and seriously educate their children well. Encouraged by this letter, the women acted immediately. They exchanged with one another experience in educating their children, took the initiative to contact the school authorities and the sub-district, devised methods and formulated measures to push forward the work of educating the children.

In our education and management of the students, we insist on considering direct education as the principal method. We vigorously publicize good personalities and good deeds to enlighten and guide the students in the enhancement of the proletarian righteousness and to mobilize their initiative for studying well and improving themselves.

When one of the students did relatively well in all respects and was gloriously admitted into the Communist Youth League, we published her deeds on the blackboard. Subsequently the students indicated that they wanted to learn from her and temper themselves to become reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

We also regularly organize the students to hold study classes to repudiate revisionism and rectify their work style, to listen to talks by old Red Army members and old Party members on revolutionary traditions and to attend recall-bitterness meetings and repudiation meetings convened by the offices so as to raise their consciousness fundamentally in class struggle and line struggle.

In the meantime, we also conduct investigation and analysis on every student so as to keep ourselves informed and to enable ourselves to conduct education effectively. Furthermore, we regularly hold individual talks with the students to confirm their achievements, to point out their shortcomings and to encourage them to continue to advance.

Vigorously Supporting the School Authorities and Teachers Through Exchange of Information

Tungfanghung School gives us great support by regularly sending personnel to maintain contact with us. But we also go to the school regularly to exchange information with people there. In this way, we are able to discover and solve problems promptly. For instance, after the Communist Youth League began its drive for membership, some of the students failed to look at things properly; so we immediately contacted the school and the parents and discussed together with them the question of how to do our student work. We confirmed the achievements of those students who were not admitted into the League, pointed out to them their inadequacies and imposed requirements on them. We also pointed out to those students who had been admitted into the League organizations what inadequacies they still had and urged them to continue to advance. Finally this three-sided coordination quickly elevated the students' understanding and the problem was quickly solved.

We realize through our contact with the school authorities that some of the students do well at school but poorly at home whereas some do poorly at school but well at home. To grasp the ideological conditions of the students in an all-round manner, we go to the school regularly to solicit its views and exchange opinion with the teachers concerning the students as well as to learn from them their good experiences in educating the students.

We compile brief reports about the students' behavior outside of the school as well as information concerning the parents' education of their children for the personnel in the school to read. In the meantime, we also mobilize the parents to write the school or go there in person to explain to the teachers the students' behavior at home. In this way we vigorously support the work of the school authorities and the teachers.

Upon discovering that their children made fast progress under the painstaking care of the teachers, some of the parents write the school to express their gratitude, which greatly encourages the teachers. When Comrade Liu Ming-ch'i, political commissar of the military sub-district, found out that the teachers hesitated in educating his child, he promptly sent his wife to the school to say that they hoped the teachers would educate him boldly as they themselves imposed strict requirements on their child.

During the past year three-in-one education by the school, family and sub-district organizations brought about marked progress among the students in moral, intellectual as well as physical education. Of the 167 students, 7 were admitted into the League, over half of them were admitted into Little Red Soldier organizations and many became backbones of their classes. They respected their teachers, united with their fellow students, learned humbly from the children

of the workers and peasants and worked hard to study their socialist culture lessons. One of the students who failed in all subjects made great progress and reached a satisfactory standard recently.

The students also behaved well in the dormitory and after their return to their organizations. They regularly helped the organization whenever they could; such as helping with kitchen work, cleaning, sealing envelopes, selecting wheat seed, etc. Some of them even made use of their holidays to take part in manual labor at dependents' factories and voluntarily helped their parents with their house work.

All said: Such education for the younger generation for the sake of the revolution makes the parents feel relieved, makes the students work hard, makes the teachers work in unison, and guarantees implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Instructions."

* * *

Rely Upon the Masses in Conducting Out-of-School Education Well

by

The Chiuhsienchʻiao Neighborhood Party Committee,
Chaoyang Chʻü, Peking Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 20, 1973)

Out-of-school education involves many aspects; therefore we must strengthen the unified leadership of the Party committee, fully mobilize the masses and concentrate forces of all sides if we are to do a good job.

Our Party committee lists the work of out-of-school education as our routine work. During the past two years we have regularly convened a meeting every six months to study the work of out-of-school education, to listen to reports, to analyze problems and to decide upon counter-measures. The Party committee also regularly discussed about this work at its ordinary meetings. We set up three-level leadership groups for out-of-school education to organize the leaderships to guarantee the smooth development of the work of out-of-school education. The leadership group for the entire area is made up of representatives from several large factories, representatives of the public security station, representatives of inhabitants and representatives of Party branches of schools, and was headed by the secretary of the neighborhood Party committee. This leadership group meets two to three times a year to exercise centralized leadership over the work of out-of-school education.

Under the centralized leadership of the neighborhood leadership group for out-of-school education, the area is divided into six sections according to the location of the students' residence and the location of the schools. In each section, a three-in-one leadership group, made up of representatives of workers, schools and residents, exercises specific leadership over the work of out-of-school education. Within the sections, leadership groups made up of representatives of employees, workers, teachers and residents are organized with the neighborhood Party committee as the unit to make specific arrangements for the work of out-of-school education. These leadership groups on three levels help to mobilize the forces of the schools, society and families and guarantee the smooth development of the work of out-of-school education through organizational leadership.

We set up an out-of-school tutoring team consisting mainly of the working class (including teachers and revolutionary residents). At present we have 27 competent worker-tutors from various large factories, 50-odd spare-time worker-tutors recommended by factories or hired by the neighborhood Party committee, 80 resident-tutors and 230 middle-school-student-tutors. These out-of-school tutors love educational work ardently and seriously organize out-of-school studies as well as various healthy activities for the students. Although we do not have enough primary school teachers in our area and their duties are very heavy, they do their school work well and, in addition, they set aside a certain number of hours for work on out-of-school education, make

decisions, devise methods and become good staff officers for the worker and resident out-of-school tutors.

We have developed rich, varied and educational out-of-school activities according to the Party's guideline for education and with line education as the leading factor.

1. Class education and line education for the students. In view of the fact that young people lack political experience and experience in social life and that they are poor at comparing the new with the old China, out-of-school study classes pay attention to giving vivid and specific education in class struggle and line struggle. They regularly invite old workers and poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered much in the past and hated the old society deeply to make reports on recalling of bitterness and thinking of sweetness so as to cultivate in the youths and children proletarian feelings and the proletarian standpoint of differentiating love and hate clearly. The youths and children are also organized to take part in political activities of the area, to repudiate the reactionary preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, to suppress the evil wind of the bourgeoisie as well as to do patrol and security duties and maintain revolutionary order in the capital in cooperation with the Red Guard Company so that they could receive tempering in actual struggle, strengthen their concept of class struggle and increase their ability to resist corruption by bourgeois ideas.

2. Study socialist culture well through mutual assistance and mutual study. Under the guidance of out-of-school tutors, the students seriously review their lesson in out-of-school study classes and work hard on their home work. They also develop soldiers-teaching-soldiers-type of mutual assistance and mutual study activities and help fellow students who have to take leave because of sickness or personal affairs. In this way the quality of study of the students is improved generally and it becomes possible to train a group of little cadres.

In No. 1 Primary School of Chiuhsienchiao there was a student who did very poorly in his studies because he was influenced by the "theory that study is useless." However, with the patient help offered by out-of-school tutors and his fellow students, he raised his initiative of studying for the sake of revolution and made fast progress. As a result, he was praised by the teachers and his fellow students.

3. Participation in types of manual labor which they could manage. Out-of-school study classes also organize the students to do public health work, plant trees, make forests, collect medicinal herbs, sort out scrap iron, etc. For instance, the out-of-school study class in Tashantzu area mobilized the students to develop fertilizer accumulating activities in support of production teams. This educated the students as well as supported agricultural production. Such activities strengthen the labor viewpoint of the youths and children and cultivate their feeling of loving the working people warmly. Many students volunteered to help workers who held two jobs to buy coal and food. The broad masses of workers praised them: "These children truly serve the people well!"

4. Development of rich and varied cultural and athletic activities. We regularly organize such activities as story-telling, singing contests, film viewing, book reading, theatrical performances, ball games, swimming contests, etc., to bring about vivid and lively development among the youths and children morally, intellectually and physically as well as to enliven the atmosphere of the neighborhood.

During the summer vacation worker-tutors helped the students to build 29 ping-pong tables, 5 basketball boards, one soccer goal, one volleyball net and 3 horizontal bars from old materials given to them by factories which also gave them a number of comic strips. All these served to improve the conditions for cultural and athletic activities.

* * *

ECONOMY

Various Areas Throughout the Country Widely Unfold Electricity Saving Activity

- The guideline "Practice strict economy and fight wastefulness" is seriously implemented. According to incomplete statistics, a total national saving of nearly 5,000 million units of electricity was achieved last year, with an effective boost given to socialist construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 20, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, January 19, 1973) Various areas and various fronts in our country have widely unfolded mass electricity saving activity with new achievements scored. According to incomplete statistics, a national saving of around 5,000 kwh of electricity was achieved in 1972. An effective boost is thus provided for socialist construction.

Since last year, in the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the Party organizations of various areas have aroused the masses in criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, seriously carrying out the guideline, "practice strict economy and fight wastefulness," and unfolding a penetrating increase-production and economy campaign. Leadership over economical use of electricity is strengthened. There have emerged many advanced areas and advanced units combining an increase in production with no increase in electricity production needed or combining economical use of electricity with a higher output.

With line education taken as a lever, the Party committee of Hunan Province directed intensive efforts toward a saving in electricity consumption. Splendid results are achieved. Last year, this province suffered from severe drought. Output from hydro-electric stations dropped. The leadership at various levels went deep into the midst of the first line to arouse the masses to adopt such methods as innovating equipment, improving operational methods, etc., to tap the potential in the economical use of electricity. An annual saving of over 220 million kwh of electricity was achieved. Meanwhile, the masses were aroused to set up electric stations with a combined capacity of over 80,000 kilowatts. An effective boost is provided for industrial and agricultural production.

The Party organizations at various levels in Shantung Province further strengthen leadership over the electric power industry and have established and reinforced power control organs at various levels. Experience in achieving a high output at a low level of consumption of electricity is summed up. Electricity saving measures are seriously carried out on a firm basis. A boost is given to the penetrating launching of a province-wide electricity saving effort. Last year, 300 million kwh of electricity was saved.

Through the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, the idea of practicing strict economy in Liaoning Province is etched more deeply in

people's minds. Many units take making economical use of electricity as an important part of the effort to strengthen enterprise management and practice economic accounting. The people of the whole province press on with their efforts and keep summing up and popularizing advanced experiences and consolidating and developing the results of electricity generation work. On the basis of a saving of 2,400 million kwh of electricity the year before, a further saving of 400 million kwh was effected last year.

The Party organizations at various levels in Wusih municipality, Kiangsu Province, strengthen leadership over economical use of electricity and continuously give the broad masses education in planned and economical use of electricity. From January to November last year, a total citywide saving of nearly 70,000,000 kwh of electricity was achieved.

Wangtu hsien, Hopei Province, strengthens control over agricultural consumption of electricity. This makes for a continuous drop in power consumption. The hsien becomes an example in combining a saving of electricity with a higher output in the countryside.

In the process of saving electricity, many enterprises in various areas have exercised control over fixed quotas of electricity consumption, paid attention to key products involving high electricity consumption, and energetically unfolded technical innovation activities, in an effort to lower the electricity consumption for production.

Despite an abundant supply of electricity, the Lanchow Aluminum Works doggedly unfolds an electricity saving campaign. Electricity consumption for each ton of aluminum has dropped year by year. The best level in this particular field is maintained. For three years, over 100 million kwh of electricity was saved.

The Talien Steel Works and Shanghai Steel Factory No. 5 strengthen enterprise management. Various workshops and groups and shifts have plans for use of electricity, quotas for electricity consumption and measures for the saving of electricity and systems for examination. Electricity consumption per ton of electric furnace steel has dropped continuously to reach the best level in this field in the whole country.

The broad masses of workers of Canton municipality laid hold of some products involving a relatively high consumption of electricity in an effort to lower consumption. Last year, electricity consumption for over 20 main industrial products including coke, synthetic ammonia, rolled steel, calcium carbide, paper, cement, etc., showed a drop compared with the corresponding period the year before.

In making planned use of electricity, many areas have made rational load adjustments in line with the principle of associating all factors with rational arrangements. According to statistics from 13 cities including Peking, Tientsin, Anshan, Paotow, etc., the electricity load capacity was raised 1.1 to 9.8 percent in the first half of 1972 compared with 1971, with a saving of over 1,000 million kwh of electricity.

While launching a widespread campaign to make planned use of electricity and economical use of electricity, many factories, mines, villages, organs and schools in various areas have also aroused the masses to set up electricity power plants. Through tapping local resources, relying on self-effort, and using locally available equipment, Kwangtung Province in recent years set up plants with a total generation capacity of over 200,000 kilowatts. The area of Fatshan in the province formerly relied completely on the vast power network for the supply of electricity. Now in the whole area over 400 hydro-electric "places" and over 600 electric power "places" were established. The total generation capacity of small electric stations accounted for 30 percent of the total electricity consumption of the whole area.

The capacity of generators installed by the masses in Changsha municipality, Hunan Province, exceeded 56,000 kilowatts. Of the 760 enterprises in the whole municipality, over 210 units achieved self-sufficiency in electricity. Many factories, mines and enterprises in various areas made use of waste heat, waste gases, etc., in generating electricity. Gratifying results were achieved.

Recently, the Commission of State Planning and the Ministry of Water Conservation and Electric Power called in Canton a national electricity saving work experience exchange meeting. Representatives from various areas and various departments attending the meeting expressed the determination to further implement the guideline "Build the state industriously and thriftily," do better in the economical use of electricity and make the power industry serve better socialist construction.

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LITERATURE

Amateur Literary Activities in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 21, 1973)

the bulk of the nearly 1,000 books published in shanghai in recent years come from worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers or writing groups that include them. this has in fact become a new characteristic of shanghai's publishing world since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

these publications include political works, novels, short stories, essays, features, reportage, poems, scientific and technical books, and picture story books.

the worker-peasant-soldier writers always work for a clear political purpose; they use the pen as a weapon to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they say: "we working people create material wealth and also culture." professional writers and others help them create works in praise of the victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the new achievements in socialist construction and proletarian heroes.

most of the reports in the collections "nanking yangtze river bridge", "gushing molten iron" and "in praise of worksite 125" are by lathe turners and other workers. they were poor children in the old society who has no education. they became literate after liberation and had never thought of writing. in their present creative efforts, they studied "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and other works by chairman mao and armed themselves with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. at the same time, they made great efforts to master the skill and tempered themselves through constant practice. among the authors of "in praise of worksite 125" are six pile drivers who revised the story a dozen times. their report "the first success" depicts workers on project "125" who drove piles in the bitter cold of winter. the workers said with joy: "the pile drivers have not only scored the first success of the project but also the first success in our writing exclamation"

the novel "struggle in hungnan" reflects the struggle between the two lines in the rural cooperative movement and shows how a party branch secretary and other poor and lower-middle peasants fight against the erroneous line. the authors are young commune members and grass-root cadres and their writing shows familiarity with countryside. it has drawn favourable comment from the reading public.

"spring breeze through willow branches" was written by two young women commune members. the heroine of the novel is a village barefoot doctor. it brings out her high consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and pays tribute to her wholehearted service to the poor and lower-middle peasants. 200,000 copies of this novel were issued by the shanghai people's publishing house in june 1972, and the second edition came off the press not long ago.

a collection of stories "heroic fighters of glorious battleship" praises chinese naval men in carrying out chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." some of the writers are rank-and-file soldiers of the chinese people's liberation army.

a number of worker-peasant-soldier writers came to the fore before the great proletarian cultural revolution. tempered in it, they have worked hard to write more and better stories. a poet of worker origin, chiu hsueh-pao started writing soon after liberation. many of his poems were carried by national literary magazines and the city's press in the past dozen years. he took part in physical labour in factories and other grassroots units in recent years. he helped workers with their blackboard-papers and wrote items for workers amateur art propaganda teams. during this period, he wrote a long poem entitled "song of chin hsun-hua", which describes the educated young people who have gone to countryside. he also helped a workers writing group compile a collection of short stories.

party organizations at all levels encourage creative writing by worker-peasant-soldier amateurs. a meeting to sum up their experience was convened by the departments concerned of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee last may in celebrating the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". the shanghai bureau of navigation channels has run several study classes for amateur writers in the course of which professional writers give lectures. a collection of short stories "storm over navigation channels" which describes the life and struggle of channel workers has been published by the bureau. a novel is now being written.

EVENING SCHOOLS

Peasants' Evening Schools Popular in North China Hsien

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 21, 1973)

all
the 540 production brigades in wuyi county of hopei province, north china, now have evening schools in which 130,000 commune members are studying politics, agricultural science and general knowledge.

thanks to spare-time education in the past two years, 15,000 agro-technicians have been trained in the county, and the cadres and masses have raised the level of their political consciousness and acquired more general knowledge.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, peasants have been eager to raise their cultural level, so that they can study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and grasp more scientific knowledge. under the leadership of the county and commune party committees, the production brigades started evening schools in the winter of 1970.

attendance is voluntary. the evening schools divide the commune members into classes according to the number of characters they know and their level of general knowledge. there are literacy classes for elderly people who had no opportunity to go to school in the old society. those who had attended junior middle schools are studying political theory or scientific knowledge. some of the evening schools have scientific research groups.

of the 165 commune members of the taohua brigade, 91 are attending evening schools, including a 58-year-old poor peasant woman wearing spectacles.

chairman mao teaches: "in order to study theory, however, our cadres of working-class and peasant origin must first acquire an elementary education. without it they cannot learn marxist-leninist theory. having acquired it, they can study marxism-leninism at any time." up to now, 375 production brigades of the county have set up their own theoretical study groups where the peasants study several works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. the cadres and some commune members of one production brigade have already read some of chairman mao's works as well as "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme" and "the state and revolution" by marx, engels and lenin. they wrote articles on what they had learned, and some of their articles were carried by local newspapers.

the part-time education promoted mass agricultural scientific research. wuyi county has much low-lying alkali land. alkali-control groups have been organized in many evening-schools. the alkali-control group made up by cadres, veteran peasants and educated young people of yaotso production brigade conscientiously studied agricultural science and the experience of other places, and found out the reason of their past failure in controlling alkali and devised effective methods for their locality. as a result, grain output shot up from 0.75 tons to 3 tons per hectare last year.

the county has a short record in cotton growing and the yield used to be very low. a cotton-growing research group of the sunchuang brigade composed of eleven women members read more than 20 books with the help of agro-technicians and, with their own experience, worked out a set of methods for scientific management. cotton yield increased from 0.225 to 0.87 tons per hectare.

amateur education has also enlivened the cultural life of the county. many brigades have reading-rooms, clubs and art troupes.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Autonomous Hsien Increases Supplies to Minority Peoples

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Jan. 22, 1973)

a multi-national county in southwest china has expanded the production of goods specially designed for minority nationalities.

a new printing and dyeing mill and a clothing factory built for this purpose recently went into operation in weining county, kweichow province.

the nationalities trading company set up to meet the special needs of minority peoples now sells 210 varieties of goods as against 140 in 1971. these include laces, silk handkerchiefs and sashes with floral designs popular among the people of yi nationality, skirts and gaiters for miao people, and silver ornaments liked by hui women.

situated in the wumeng mountains, the weining yi, hui and miao autonomous county has 570,000 people.

the kuomintang reactionaries discriminated against the minority peoples, oppressing them politically and disregarding their customs and habits.

after liberation, the nationalities trading company was set up in accordance with the communist party's policy of equality among all nationalities and respect for their habits.

staff members of the company often tour villages to investigate the preferences of the people. samples of new varieties of goods are put on show to study consumer reaction.

supply and marketing cooperatives and trading agencies in villages also sell the minority peoples a great variety of their favorite goods.

in the busy farming seasons, shop attendants cart goods to the fields and the peasants' doorsteps. their service is widely praised by the people.

SMALL POWER STATIONS

South China Hsien Builds More Small Power Stations

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 22, 1973)

meihsien county in south china's kwangtung province has built 458 small hydro-electric power stations with a total capacity of 14,000 kw. all the 31 rural people's communes in the county now have small power stations..

most of these power stations have been built during the cultural revolution, which has imbued the peasants with enthusiasm for socialist construction.

relying on their collective strength, communes and production brigades in the county put up hundreds of small hydro-electric power stations in the past two and a half years. upwards of 85 per cent of the investment came from the communes and brigades, the rest from state loans.

formerly, the county had only three small plants making water turbines and generators on a very small scale. spurred by the need to develop the power industry, it tapped the potential of its industrial departments and used local resources to produce iron,

steel, copper and other material for making the equipment of power stations. the county now makes, on a greatly expanded scale, a complete line of products for the power industry ranging from generating units to transformers, electric bulbs and wire.

over 1,600 electricians have been trained locally from among commune members. most of them have mastered the technique for operating and maintaining the equipment. some are engaged in surveying, designing, building, installing or managing small hydro-electric power stations.

with power supply ensured, the county has built 374 electric pumping stations to protect four-fifths of its farmland from drought and waterlogging. rice yield last year surpassed the record 1971 harvest of 7.5 tons per hectare.

electricity is also used to power workshops for processing grain, sugarcane and fodder.

more than 50 metallurgical and machine building plants, coal mines, chemical works, textile mills and other factories in the county have benefited by the development of small hydro-electric power stations, which has also helped increase the number of workshops run by communes and production brigades to four times as many as before the cultural revolution.

MINING

Northeast China Province Opens Many Local Mines

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 22, 1973)

around 800 small mines run by communes and counties are supplementing highly mechanized large state-run mines in northeast china's heavy industrial centre of liaoning province. they supply the growing local industry.

among the more than 40 kinds of mineral ores turned out by these small pits are iron, coal, copper, phosphorus and asbestos. total annual output reached several million tons last year.

counties and rural people's communes began to tap the rich natural resources during the great leap forward in 1958 to help speed up the country's socialist construction.

most of the small mines are operated on a scale that varies according to the amount of manpower the communes can spare from farming in different seasons. they do not interfere with farm production, but help improve it by supplying the communes with additional funds to buy farm machinery.

communes usually started from scratch in building mines. the taipingti people's commune in chihfeng county worked its coal pit first with home-made pumps, wooden-wheel mine cars and horse-drawn winches. it added electric motors, pumps, electric drills and other modern equipment when it accumulated more funds. now the pit produces more than 15,000 tons of coal a year.

counties and communes in the province have set up over 200 small plants making iron and steel, cement, building materials and other things from ores produced by their small mines.

COTTON HARVEST

East China Area Wrests Rich Cotton Harvest Despite Bad Weather

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 22, 1973)

an important cotton growing centre on the yangtze river delta in east china wrested a rich cotton harvest on 193,000 hectares of land last year after successfully combating excessive rainfall and other natural adversities. average yield came to 0.82 tons of ginned cotton per hectare, six per cent above the good year of 1971.

when the nantung region in kiangsu province was hit successively by prolonged cold spells, excessive rainfall and harmful insects last year, the party and revolutionary committees at various levels led the people in fighting against the elements.

in a mass movement to improve the farming conditions last spring, drainage ditches involving over 100 million cubic metres of earthwork were dug.

a heavy rain amounting to 390 millimetres fell within a few days in three of the six counties in the region last summer when the cotton crop was in its budding stage. led by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, the people made all-out efforts to drain the waterlogged fields.

in the worst hit jutung county leading members of the county party committee joined the people in draining the water day and night. the flattened cotton plants were set upright and even the mud-stained leaves were washed clean. then transplanting was done to the patches where the plants had succumbed. this was followed up with meticulous field care. a good cotton harvest was gathered, averaging 780 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per hectare.

the region was also hit by a boll-worm pest last year. more than two million people turned out to wage a successful fight against the pest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Yao Wen-yuan, Lu Ying, Wang Yi and Hsieh Li-fu Meet Albanian Journalists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1973)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, lu ying and wang yi, leading members of the "people's daily", and hsieh li-fu, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, this afternoon met and had a most cordial, friendly conversation with milto fero, deputy editor-in-chief of "bashkimi" (unity) of albania; bekim gace, editor-in-chief of "pionieri" (the pioneer), and spiro dede, editor of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of the people).

present on the occasion were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and correspondent of "zeri i popullit" in peking thoma navie.

on hand were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including hsiao teh, chen jui-ching, yang chao-lin, liu pin, fan cheng-tso, hu feng-hsien, li ning-lai, yu feng-tang and lu chung-yen.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Maritime Transport Delegation Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 20, 1973)

a chinese government maritime transport delegation, led by vice-minister of communications yu mei, arrived here by plane today at the invitation of the chilean government.

the group is here to pay a friendly visit to chile and to negotiate and sign a shipping service agreement between the chinese and chilean governments.

it was met at the airport by orlando neira, acting vice-minister of public works and transport, and

officials of the chilean foreign ministry in charge of foreign economic relations.

chinese ambassador lin ping and other officials of the chinese embassy here were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1973)

takeo kimura, liberal democratic party (l.d.p.) member of the house of representatives of japan and former minister of construction, and members of his party wound up their visit to peking and left for a visit to the southern part of china by air today before going home. other l.d.p. diet members in takeo kimura's party left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, leading members of the china-japan friendship association.

also present were diplomatic officials of the japanese embassy in peking, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and japanese friend ichizo kimura.

mr. takeo kimura gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening. among those at the banquet was liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets with First Malagasy Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 22, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with albert rakoto ratsimamanga, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the malagasy republic to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jan. 21, 1973)

the chinese delegation to the 12th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport left here for home by train yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by kang yun nam, chief delegate of the korean side to the meeting, and people of departments concerned.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

on the evening of january 18 the chinese ambassador gave a farewell dinner party in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

PIA Managing Director Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 21, 1973)

m. rafique saigol, managing director of the pakistan international airlines corporation, and his wife gave a reception here this evening to celebrate p.i.a.'s inaugural flight to peking.

among the guests at the reception were kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including ma jen-hui, yeh cheng-chang and tung cheng-hai.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi, officials of the pakistan embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Commanders and Fighters in Sinkiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia Military Regions Widely Carry Out "Support-the-Government and Cherish-the-People" Movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 22, 1973)

(NCNA, Peking, Jan. 21, 1973) Stationed in the border regions of the motherland, PLA units under the Sinkiang Military Command, the Tibet Military Command and the Inner Mongolia Military Command develop the honorable traditions of the people's army and extensively carry out the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement, thereby further strengthening militant unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people. The broad masses of PLA commanders and fighters are determined, in the new year to come and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to unite closely together with the people of various nationalities in the border regions to make new contributions toward defending and building the border regions.

Since the beginning of this year, the Sinkiang Military Command has been extensively carrying out the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement in accordance with the notification recently issued by the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee. Its leading organ notifies the subordinate units to call upon the broad masses of cadres and fighters--during the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement--to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teachings on the aim of the people's army, to deepen further their understanding of the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement, to learn modestly from the masses of the people, to seek advice actively from the local authorities, and to cement the unity between the Army and the Government and between the Army and the people. It has set up a general corps to learn from the people of various nationalities and many of its subordinate units have separately organized branch corps, which, under the leadership of the leading cadres at all levels, go deeply into townships, villages and pastoral areas to learn from the masses of the people of various nationalities. Many of these army units dispatch medical teams, film show

teams and literary work teams to cure diseases and give theatrical shows for the local masses of the people of various nationalities, thereby drawing closer the ties between the Army and the people.

A certain unit stationed in the Pamir Plateau recently sent a detachment which, crossing snow-clad mountains and wading through ice-floating streams, went deeply into the tents of the herdsmen to pay comfort visits to the people of various nationalities. PLA commanders and fighters got together with the masses of the people of various nationalities to study the 1973 New Year's Day editorial of People's Daily, Red Flag and Liberation Army Daily, to talk extensively about the excellent situations at home and elsewhere and to sum up the great victories won in the struggle between the two lines. Members of some of the detachments also sat together with the masses around a bonfire, criticizing the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They were determined to advance more firmly and in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

During the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement, the various PLA units under the Tibet Military Command joined the local people of various nationalities in holding forums and merrymaking parties to talk about the fighting friendship they had cultivated during the struggles for the defense and building of the border regions. Many of them organized comfort visit groups, study groups and mass discipline investigation groups, which, braving the snowstorm and the exceeding cold and crossing the hills, came to mountain villages where the people of Tibet, Menpa and other nationalities live in compact communities, to solicit advice sincerely from them, to inspect the condition of observance of the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention," and to express thanks for the concern shown and aid given by the local people of various nationalities to PLA fighters. Many border defense units also held forums with local militiamen of various nationalities to talk about armymen-civilian joint defense and to sum up experience in defending and building the border areas. They unanimously expressed that they would further strengthen the armymen-civilian joint defense and fight in unity to build the border areas of the motherland into strong bastions of steel.

Recently, Chungpa hsien and Chilung hsien were attacked by a snowstorm. The masses there met with difficulties in everyday life and in production. The commanders and fighters of a certain border defense unit, braving the strong wind and the heavy snow and the exceeding cold of more than 30 degrees below zero, rushed to the calamity-stricken areas to join the people of various nationalities in fighting against disaster and protecting the animals. The fighters removed the snow-trapped herdsmen and animals to safety. After that, they helped the herdsmen clear the meadows of snow and graze their cattle and sheep, thereby cementing the fighting friendship between the army and the people.

Since the beginning of this year, a touching scene of the armymen cherishing the civilians and the civilians supporting the armymen has shown itself everywhere on the vast grassland in Inner Mongolia. The armed force units under the Inner Mongolia Military Command carry on the honorable traditions of the people's army and penetratingly carry out the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" movement. While extensively

soliciting the views of the masses and examining the execution of the Party's policies and observance of mass discipline, they enthusiastically do good deeds for the people of various nationalities and help the local people's communes in developing agricultural production and animal husbandry.

To help a local production team reap a good harvest in 1973, the commanders and fighters of the 6th company of a certain border defense unit got together with the masses to break the ice and drill a well, despite the exceeding cold. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the fighters fought bravely, quickening the progress of this project.

Dispatched by a certain unit, a grassland service team comprising mechanics, carpenters, lathe turners and medical doctors went to some production teams in the three communes near where this unit was stationed to repair yurts, sheep pens and production tools, helping these production teams prepare themselves well for spring production.

Some units also sent cadres and fighters to help the local militia companies sum up experience of strengthening militia building and train militia cadres. They also got together with the militiamen to carry out winter training, despite the winds and snow, thereby improving the political quality and military skills of the militiamen and contributing their strength toward building the border regions of the motherland.

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PLA Commanders and Fighters on Fukien Front Carry Out
"Support-the-Government and Cherish-the-People" Movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 22, 1973)

(NCNA Foochow, January 21, 1973) Recently, the PLA commanders and fighters on the Fukien Front extensively and penetratingly held "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" activities, humbly learned from the masses of the people, conscientiously examined the conditions of execution of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and actively worked in the interests of the masses, thereby effectively strengthening unity between the Army and the Government and between armymen and civilians.

Last year, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," the PLA units on the Fukien Front sent more than 2,000 mass work teams to factories and villages to learn from the advanced deeds of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants during the three great revolutionary movements. Since the beginning of this year, activities of learning from the masses of the people have continued to develop in depth.

The Party committee of a certain army unit stationed on Nanjih Island recently met to sum up the experience of learning from the masses and strengthening army building. After this meeting, the leading cadres of this army unit went deeply into the basic level to help the companies sum up experience and draw up plans of mutual help and learning with the militiamen and the local masses. The 2nd company of a certain PLA unit which won collective merit, first grade, in the fight on Tungshan Island, fought shoulder to shoulder for a long time with a local production team which won the title of "a model village in supporting the frontier in the fight on Tungshan Island" On the eve of the New Year, they gathered together and happily talked about the new victories the armymen and the civilians had won by fighting in unity under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the past year. The armymen and the civilians unanimously expressed that, in the new year to come, they would grasp tightly and well the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, diligently read works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, grasp the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, carry out deepgoing criticism, raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle, fight in unity to defend and build the island and win still greater victories.

The Party committee of a certain PLA unit stationed on Hsiyang Island recently organized the fighters to visit factories, farm villages and fishing villages, to hear reports made by the old poor peasants, old militiamen and model laborers in industrial and agricultural production and to learn from the masses of the people, thereby making them preserve and carry on the people's army's honorable tradition of serving the people and protecting the people.

During the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" activities, various PLA units, for the sake of strenthening unity between the Army and the Government and between the armymen and the civilians, sent large groups of

commanders and fighters to solicit advice from the local communes, factories, public organizations and schools and to examine the condition of implementation of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention.

Members of the Party committee of a certain army unit stationed on P'ingt'an Island recently went to the local hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee to report on the condition of joint defense constituted by the armymen and the civilians in the past year and to solicit advice from the local Party and Government organizations.

The PLA unit stationed on Tateng, Hsiaoteng and Chiaoyu Islands organized more than ten mass discipline inspection groups to go deeply to solicit the views from the masses, thereby further revising the "support-the-government and cherish-the-people" pact.

The PLA commanders and fighters on the Fukien Front also take an active part in the local capital construction of farmland and water conservancy projects. A certain army unit stationed on an island on the frontier received a report that a local commune met difficulties in reclaiming farmland from the sea because of the strong winds and big waves. The leading cadres of this unit immediately led the fighters to hurry to the spot and help overcome the difficulties.

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PARTY IN PLA

Strengthen Investigation and Study and Maintain Taking the Mass Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1973)
(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, January 22, 1973)

In the criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work movement, the Party committee of a certain division of the PLA units in Nanking, by reading and studying seriously and criticizing idealist transcendentalism, has brought into play the tradition and style of making conscientious efforts in doing things and taking the mass line as advocated by Chairman Mao, and better achievements have been scored in unit construction and other work than in previous years.

For the past year and more, members of the Party committee of this division has maintained proceeding from reality, and by consulting with the masses on matters in work, made all important decisions on the basis of going deep into reality for investigation and study. All members of the Party committee, apart from those attending meetings at upper levels or on duty in departments outside, generally spent about half their time at selected points among the company units, strengthening unit construction in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

In the early part of last year, for the sake of strengthening military and political work over the whole division, the Party committee of the division decided to set up a tutoring team for the collective training of basic level cadres. In the course of drawing up a plan for education, principal responsible comrades of the Party committee went many times deep into the regiments, battalions and companies to carry out investigation among the fighters. After drawing up a draft proposal for education, they again fully mobilized the masses for extensive discussion, and by making revision and amendments three times from the bottom to the top and from the top to the bottom, each time made the plan more consistent with reality.

For the sake of gaining experience in running the tutoring team under the new situation, six Party committee members, including Hsü K'o-chieh (許克杰), the deputy secretary, and Li Lien-sheng (李連生), a standing committee member of the Party committee of the division, joined the tutoring team and served separately as team leader and political instructor, and studied politics, military affairs, technical training and combat techniques together with various platoon leaders and cadets.

For a time, the marksmanship of the automatic rifle company of the tutoring team was not good enough. Thereupon, Hsü K'o-chieh led everybody to study seriously "On Practice" as well as such teachings of Chairman Mao as "The masses are the real heroes", called a "Meeting of Chuko Liangs" and handed the problem over to the masses who proposed a score of solutions to the problem. Members of the Party committee again called personally on

fighter Chang Chiu-chin, who used to be a shooting instructor, to learn from him as well as to seek advice from Ma Chung-t'ien, a cadet who made a perfect score with the automatic rifle. On the basis of the collective wisdom of the masses, they led the whole team through a period of diligent study and serious training and eventually mastered the law governing marksmanship with an automatic rifle, summed up a set of training method consistent with reality, and made the outstanding achievement of producing good results twice by the whole team on two occasions of target practice.

In leading construction and production work, members of the Party committee of this division have also maintained the leadership method of investigation and study, personal practice and relying fully on the masses. In the early part of spring the year before, the Party committee of the division decided to let Party committee member Sung Shih-chiang (宋世江) lead a battalion to a certain locality in southern Kiangsu to carry out reclamation and rice planting. Sung Shih-chiang had never directed agricultural work before, but he knew that in order to fulfill this mission, he could only take the road of "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge".

For the sake of carrying out the plan for farm and water conservancy well, Sung and comrades of the surveying team braved the snow and gale in covering every tract of farmland. For the sake of grasping the law governing local farm management, he also went everywhere to inspect and gather information, visited old peasants and nearby farms, and carried out investigation on the weather, soil, wind and rainfall conditions. Regardless of rain or shine, he was always covered with sweat and mud, squatting in the rice field to observe the condition of growth of the transplanted seedlings, and together with comrades in charge of water and seedlings, grasped such experiences as irrigation, drainage, fertilizer dressing and seedling forcing. By means of repeated investigation and practice in that way, he gradually developed from knowing nothing about agriculture to mastering the art of leading agricultural production, and together with the political instructors, summed up a series of experiences for a bumper rice yield over a large area, and enabled the average per mow yield of 836 catties to be scored in 3,500 mow of paddy field.

Last year, in spite of the drought and low temperature and such calamities as hail and storm, there was nevertheless an increase of 10 percent in early rice over the previous year, a better harvest was scored in late rice, and it became another bumper harvest year.

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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Organize the Workers to Study Diligently the Works of Marx and Lenin and the Writings of Chairman Mao

- Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Carriage Works unremittingly pushes forward the in-depth development of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work movement and stimulates the development of revolution and production -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 24, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, Jan. 23, 1973) By realistically strengthening leadership over the reading and study of cadres and workers, the Party committee of the Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Carriage Works organizes the workers of the whole plant to study seriously and diligently works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, raises the theoretical level of Marxism and the awareness of line struggle of everyone, pushes forward unremittingly the in-depth development of the criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work movement, and stimulates the development of revolution and production throughout the works.

At present, an atmosphere for serious reading and study has initially been formed from top to bottom in the works. The proletarian revolutionary line and policies of Chairman Mao have been more deeply implanted in the hearts of the people. The spirit of the workers, cadres and technicians in the whole plant is glowing, and they are united in battle.

Last year, the production volume and total output value of such main products as locomotive repairs, freight car manufacturing, freight car repairs, and parts for locomotives and carriages in the whole works as well as the economic and technical indices for labor productivity and profits handed in to the state all exceeded the targets of the state. The raising of product quality and increase in product variety have made fresh contributions to the state.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of the "February 7" Locomotive and Carriage Works, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," has strengthened leadership over reading and study. It has organized leadership cadres at various levels to criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, summed up the lesson of experience of the struggle between the two lines, and further recognized the importance of reading and study.

The leading comrades said, "In order to practice Marxism, it is necessary to understand Marxism. In order to understand Marxism, it is necessary to master Marxism." Leading members of various workshops and offices have all drawn up plans for study, established a study system, and made the effort to read diligently works of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao as required by the CCP Central Committee.

Of the eight Party committee members in the Party branch of the metal construction workshop, seven are cadres promoted from among the old workers. Their cultural and theoretical foundation being weaker, they experienced difficulty in reading works of Marx and Lenin. However, they were not intimidated by the difficulty, and refused to let the pressure of work take away any of their time. Apart from setting aside half a day each week for daytime study, they would maintain setting aside more than an hour after work each day for reading.

Shu Lu-kuei, the deputy director of the workshop, has attended literacy evening school for only three years. By carrying out the study of theory alongside with the study of culture, he persevered in studying with stubborn tenacity. At present, members of the Party branch in this workshop have universally studied such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution" and "Anti-Duhring" as well as the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao. Because of their linking up of practice with reading and study, there is an improvement in their theoretical level and work ability, and various items of work are better completed.

On the basis of the demands of the broad masses of cadres, the Party committee of the "February 2" Locomotive and Carriage Works, while grasping properly the study of the on-the-job cadres, has also set up reading classes in which cadres separate themselves by turn from production for two to three weeks, sit down together and concentrate their energy on studying one or two volumes of works of Marx and Lenin or the writings of Chairman Mao. Since 1971, this works has already held 11 cadre reading classes with the attendance of cadres participating in the study exceeding 400. The reading class, by adopting the methods of "diligently reading works in their original context and repeatedly making contemplations; carrying out study in the main with appropriate tutoring; making serious discussion and enlightening one another; grasping the key link and criticizing revisionism deeply; and summing up gains scored for consolidating and heightening," linked reading with the criticism of revisionism, and because of that, deepened their understanding of the basic concept of Marxism.

The broad masses of cadres reflected, "This kind of short-term reading class produces great results and is very effective. It firstly cultivates the habit of reading and lays a foundation for subsequent on-the-job study."

The Party committee of the works looks upon running cadre reading class well as an important item of work to grasp. Each term, the Party committee would seriously discuss and study from the study method to the study plan what the content of study for each term of reading class should be and what would be the problems to be solved. Each term of study class would, whenever possible, have the participation of a standing member of the Party committee, not only as a trainee but also as a leading member, so that when problems are discovered they could be solved in time. At the conclusion of each term of reading class, the principal leading member of the Party committee would personally listen to the study report of the cadres and sum up experience together with the personnel concerned so that the reading class could become more efficient with each term.

While grasping properly the reading and study of leadership cadres at various levels, the Party committee of the Peking "February 2" Locomotive and Carriage Works has also conscientiously grasped properly the study of the broad masses of workers. Leading members of the Party committee regularly go into the basic level to acquaint themselves with fresh problems appearing in study, sum up and popularize typical experience, and push forward the study movement of the broad masses of workers.

Old worker Liu Mao, a Party member in the forging workshop perseveres in studying culture, current events and the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. In the past several years, he has read through volume one to volume four of the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" as well as five volumes of works of Marx and Lenin, and deepened his understanding of some of the basic concepts of Marxism, and there has been an improvement in his theoretical level, cultural level and awareness of line struggle.

There has also appeared among the young workers the fine style of serious reading and study, and a number of advanced personalities in diligent reading has come forward. The Party committee and the League committee have popularized the experience of the women's hostel spare time study group of the diesel engine workshop and the young worker spare time study groups of the material supply office and the casting workshop who have been better at maintaining study, to give further impetus to the study of the young workers. At present, the young workers of the works have organized 70 spare time study groups with the number of participants exceeding 1,000 people.

Nurtured by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses of young workers, filled with vigor and vitality, are growing up strongly, and they have become an important shock troop in the three great revolutionary movements. For the past several years, some 210 League members and outstanding workers of this works have in succession entered the Chinese Communist Party, and some 440 young people have joined the Communist Youth League.

In order to set in motion the reading and study mass movement, the Peking "February 7" Locomotive and Carriage Works has gradually trained a hardcore force for theoretical study to carry out tutoring on the working masses. Last year, workers in the whole works have universally started out on the study of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party." The Party committee of the works has transferred 50 workers with definite cultural level and theoretical foundation to run a term of "junior teachers" reading class and carry out study a step ahead. These "junior teachers" upon their return to the workshop have achieved better results in carrying out tutoring on the workers.

Various workshops have also adopted the method of holding short-term study classes in order to train study tutors for the sections and teams. The study tutors, by studying a step ahead and learning a bit more, are playing their hardcore parts in tutoring the study of the masses. The broad masses of Party and League members, in response to the call of Chairman Mao, are consciously maintaining the study system, actively participating in study discussions and playing the part of model pace-setters in study.

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INDOCTRINATION OF STUDENTS

Make Proper Arrangements Realistically for the Life of Young Students During the Winter Vacation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Jan. 21, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) At present, taking criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as the guideline, leading departments concerned in Peking are actively carrying out preparatory work well for helping young students to spend a meaningful and active winter vacation.

The Peking Municipal Education Bureau has made a request on educational departments at various levels to strengthen leadership over and mobilize the masses, and make realistic arrangements for the life of the students during the winter vacation. In the spirit of the New Year Day editorial of the two central newspapers and one magazine and the Peking conference on political and ideological work for young people, they must pay full attention both in the direction of work and study as well as in the direction of entertainment, sport and rest, carry out a lively and practical education in ideology and political line on the students, develop rich, colorful and suitable vacation activities, make suitable arrangements for work during the vacation, and help them to develop morally, intellectually and physically so that, full of vigor, they may usher in the fighting tasks of the new term. As for the vacation activities of the teaching staff, apart from setting aside a certain amount of time for study, work summing up and lesson preparation, guarantee must also be provided for their rest in a practical manner.

Party committees of various ch'ü in Peking municipality attach great importance to carrying out ideology and political work on the young people during the winter vacation. Before the vacation, under the leadership of the ch'ü Party committee, Fengt'ai ch'ü has set up a guidance committee for extracurricular activities to direct the work of education for young people outside the school in the whole ch'ü. It also immediately convened a meeting in the town of Ch'anghsintien to popularize the experience of this town in setting up extracurricular activity centers jointly run by factories, neighborhoods and schools.

The CCP Ch'ungwen ch'ü Committee and the ch'ü revolutionary committee in Peking have recently called a conference on education work outside the school in the winter vacation for middle and primary schools, and made dispositions on winter vacation work for the current year as well as concrete demands and suggestions for interested units and quarters concerned. Under the leadership of the ch'ü Party committee, this ch'ü has an office for winter vacation education outside the school set up by cultural and educational departments of the ch'ü as well as quarters concerned to provide concrete guidance over this work.

During the vacation, various units concerned in Peking will actively direct middle and primary school students to read works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, take part actively in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, review and strengthen their cultural knowledge, and obtain suitable rest as well as build up their physique. Under the leadership of the Party branches of various schools, the parts of the Communist Youth League, Red Guard fighters and red young fighters in various activities are fully brought into play, liaison networks and study groups outside the school are organized, and some activities strong in ideological nature and educational significance such as book reading, scientific activities, winter sports training, cultural work performance, revolutionary story telling meetings and lantern shows are organized as often as possible in the schools.

The Peking Municipal Youth Hall and youth halls of various ch'ü as well as part time physical culture and sports schools for young people in various ch'ü have all organized various activities for the winter vacation. Various propaganda centers and cinema houses will arrange special film features for middle and primary school students during the vacation. Cultural centers actively unfold various type of revolutionary cultural activities as well as organize the students to read revolutionary books.

The Party committee of Tewai street in Hsich'eng ch'ü, Peking, always pays attention to the ideological education of the young people, and for the sake of carrying out winter vacation work well this year, it has set up a winter vacation activity guidance team. Leading comrades are preparing to "invite the educated young people who have been sent to the mountain and rural areas, who have integrated well with the workers and peasants and who have returned to the capital to visit their parents, to sit down for discussions with students in the school and criticize the reactionary fallacy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in slandering the sending of young people to the mountain and rural areas as 'forced labor in disguise.' They organize the students to launch support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen activities, organize the senior students to go to factories and departmental stores to take part in a certain amount of obligatory labor, invite old workers from these units to talk about the importance of cultural knowledge, and raise their consciousness of learning cultural lesson well for the revolution."

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(Our own dispatch) Party organizations and revolutionary committees of educational departments at various levels in Tientsin municipality have made concrete arrangements for winter vacation activities. During the winter vacation, various schools, in cooperation with such units as neighborhood, factory, enterprise and production team, as well as the parents of students, have organized the students to read works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao in a planned manner, and criticized deeply the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They organized the students to go into factories and rural areas for participation in manual labor, carried out social investigations and invited the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants and comrades of the PLA to talk about factory history, village history, family history and the

history of revolutionary struggle, developed learn-from-Lei-Feng and support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen activities, and do good work for the people, and develop in an extensive manner various entertainment and sport activities, learn to sing revolutionary plays and revolutionary songs, listen and tell revolutionary stories and organize such activities as inspection visits, calls, comfort visits and parties, as well as such sport activities as running, skating and ball games. Various schools also make arrangements for a suitable amount of winter vacation homework for the students, help them with the revision of their lessons, and develop many small and diversified scientific activities to enrich and improve the cultural and scientific knowledge of the students.

Departments concerned in Tientsin municipality are also attaching great importance to the winter vacation activities of the students and paying attention to strengthening leadership over this work. Every ch'ü and school has special people in charge of winter vacation activities of the students. The organizations in charge of education outside the schools at various levels have seriously organized and made arrangements for the winter vacation education work of the young people. The broad masses of teachers will take out a certain amount of time to participate in the winter vacation activities of the students, and inspect, guide and help the students to spend a good winter vacation. Many of the units including factories, departmental stores and departments as well as in culture and sport have actively created facilities and conditions to enable the students to spend a richer and more colorful winter vacation life.

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(Our own dispatch) For the sake of helping the young people to spend a happy and meaningful winter vacation, the CCP Liaoning Provincial Committee and the CCP Shenyang Municipal Committee have summed up and popularized a number of typical experiences in actively developing the three-in-one combination education of school-society-home, and doing ideology and political work on the young people well, carried out inspection on arrangements for the winter vacation of middle and primary schools of various ch'ü and some of the neighborhoods with inspection teams organized by the municipal education bureau, and set in motion the implementation of this plan.

Shenyang municipality and the ch'ü and neighborhoods have all set up three-in-one combination educational leadership groups or winter vacation work offices, established over 56,000 three-in-one combination education points and engaged more than 36,000 part time tutors outside the school with workers as the main body. During the winter vacation, most of the middle and primary schools will open their doors and develop activities both inside and outside the school in an organized manner suited to the particular character of the young people.

Party committees and revolutionary committees of various ch'ü in the Shenyang municipality are attaching great importance to the winter vacation life of the students. The CCP T'iehhsi ch'ü committee, on the basis of such actual conditions as the longer winter vacation this year and the heavy study

task of the teachers, has made a demand that under the unified leadership of various neighborhood Party committees offices should be set up by schools and neighborhood units for winter vacation work, and leadership over winter vacation activities should be strengthened. Various units concerned in the municipality are also actively creating conditions for winter vacation activities for the young people.

The municipal physical culture and sports committee will organize the young people to take part in such sports activities as long distance running, skating and training in fighting skills. Various cinema houses will show a score of films with educational meaning for the young people as well as produce special programs for them. Municipal youth libraries have not only purchased more books, but have also extended their opening hours as well as taken up a certain amount of manpower to train a group of revolutionary story tellers so as to make the thought of Mao Tse-tung occupy the positions outside the school.

During the winter vacation, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels actively organize the young people to take part in the criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work movement, further strengthen the carrying out of basic line education of the Party revolutionary tradition education and revolutionary thinking education on the young people.

In Fengyüyün Commune of Shenho ch'ü, every street has a library team, and more than 3,000 volumes of the works of Marx and Lenin, the writings of Chairman Mao and revolutionary tales have been prepared to supply the reading needs of the young people.

The Party branch of the Wenhualu Middle School in Suchiat'un ch'ü will organize the students to go deep into the people's communes, factories and departmental stores to carry out social investigation during the winter vacation and carry out education in class and line struggles on them.

Hop'ing ch'ü is preparing to make full use of the opportunity of the winter vacation to launch penetratingly activities for learning from comrade Lei Feng.

Municipal ch'ü and suburban ch'ü and hsien are also issuing circulars calling upon the students to carry manure baskets on their back and launch an activity for accumulating fertilizer and gathering manure, and make contributions toward winning the battle to stand on their own feet in agriculture. During the period of the Chinese Spring Festival, they will organize the students to develop activities for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen in a universal manner.

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RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Bring Educated Youths into Play in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

by

the Party branch of Chinchushan brigade, Malien commune, Ch'angyang hsien, Hupeh Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao January 22, 1973)

Since 1969, fifty educated youths have come back to our Chinchushan production brigade upon graduation from junior or senior middle school. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "New China must care for her youth and show concern for the growth of the younger generation" and "The young people are the most active and vital force in society," we have continued to educate them in ideology and political line and brought them into play in the three great revolutionary movements, so that they will go on advancing along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Of these 50 rusticated educated young people, 13 have been transferred to work in state organs, factories or mining enterprises; of the 37 remaining in the production brigade, 11 have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League, 15 have been posted as cadres of brigade and production team levels, and 11 have been selected by the masses as tutors of political evening schools or agricultural technicians. They are growing up healthily in the crucible of revolution.

Raise Understanding, and the Whole Party Must Take A Good Grasp of Re-education of Educated Youths

Once the broad masses of educated youths came back to the countryside, the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for winning over the educated youths became very acute. A handful of class enemies did their utmost to spread the reactionary fallacy "Work hard for ten years so as to be able to rise above other people," in an attempt to corrupt and poison the broad masses of educated youths. Influenced by them, some of the rusticated educated youths failed to distinguish between the right and the wrong and to draw a clear demarcation line. They also said: "Had we known that we were to do farm work, why should we go to school in the first place?" For this reason, they were not content with working in the countryside.

At first, we thought that it would not matter much even if some of the youths were not content with working in the countryside, so that we neglected the education in ideology and political line for them. As a result, some of the rusticated educated youths took a tortuous path in the course of growth. Upon discovering this problem, we promptly organized members of the Party branch to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, making them understand that: Returning to the countryside, the educated youths face an acute struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. The proletariat wants to bring them up into successors to

the revolutionary cause, while the bourgeoisie tries all possible means to corrupt and win them over, in a frenzied attempt to lead them to the side-track of the bourgeoisie. For this reason, training and educating the rusticated educated youths is a major problem bearing on the training and upbringing of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and this must be grasped as an important task for the whole Party.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the brigade leadership held study classes for educating the rusticated educated youths in the line, asked the old poor peasants to talk about the histories of their villages and their families, asked old brigade leader Lu Tsung-hsi to talk about how the poor and lower-middle peasants had fought against heaven and earth to change the outlook of the mountain area. Meanwhile, it tightly grasped revolutionary mass criticism and organized them to criticize relentlessly such reactionary absurdities as the "theory of reading books in order to seek an official post," the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and the "remolding through labor in disguise," spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. This taught all an impressive lesson on class struggle and line struggle. Members of the Party branch divided among themselves in an all-round manner the work of educating the educated youths, so that these educated youths received help politically, were taught skills in production and were well supervised in everyday life.

Li Shih-fan of the No. 1 production team who graduated from senior middle school in 1971 was somewhat discontented for some time after he had come back to the brigade. Chang Chi-neng, secretary of the Party branch, took him along, studied and labored together with him and taught him by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations. Now, Li Shih-fan can impose stern demands on himself, no matter what he may do. He takes the countryside as a curcible for transforming his world outlook and tempering his red heart. He grows up very quickly.

Take Realities into Consideration, and Help Educated Youths in Cherishing Warm Love for Mountain Areas and Establishing the Will to Develop the Mountain Areas

Chinchushan brigade, situated in an area of high mountains with steep slopes, has poor natural conditions. Some of the educated youths there longed for city life though living in the countryside, turned their eyes to the plain while wading in mountain streams. They thought of "settling" in townships and on the plains.

To enable the broad masses of educated youths to cherish warm love for the mountain area and build the mountain area, we organized them three times to pay study visits to and learn things from the No. 4 production team, an advanced unit of this hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture. This production team reclaimed more than 80 mow of farmland from the barren hills. Grain output increased from more than 18,000 catties to more than 60,000 catties, and an all-round development was registered in forestry, tea planting, medicinal herb growing, and palm-tree planting. In this production team, the broad masses of educated youths saw how the old production team leader

Lu Tsung-hsi who was in his sixties led the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of the whole production team to develop the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, to fight against heaven and earth and to build steps of terraced fields on barren slopes. They learned an impressive lesson. Immediately after that, we organized all to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work."

This made them understand that: Whether in a mountain area or on the plain, the great cause of socialist construction needs our hard work. Without rocks and earth, we cannot build terraced fields; without bricks and tiles, we cannot put up the building of socialism. Only by cherishing warm love for the mountain area, establishing the noble will to take root in the mountain area, thinking of the realization of communism in the future, digging earth one spadeful after another in a concrete way, and combining the great ideal of the proletariat with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, can we make contributions toward the revolution. It is wrong for us to think that another place is better than the one in which we are working, to seek comfort in everyday life and to eat "meals which other people have prepared for us,"

With their thinking raised to a higher level, the educated youths expressed their will to take root and make revolution in the mountain area and to accept the Party's assignments.

After the study visit, T'u Shih-ying of the No. 2 production team who graduated from senior middle school in 1971 raised the level of her thinking and specially chose hard jobs to do. Later, we arranged to send her to teach in a school. She did the hard jobs and endured hardships. After she had taught for some time, she was needed by the production team and we decided to transfer her back to the production team. She came back happily to the production team. The fight against drought was then being carried out intensively. As soon as she returned to the production team, she actively joined in the fight. To protect a potato seedbed, she and a few commune members together went to locate water resources and dig canals, fighting unremittingly for four days and four nights in succession.

Li Fu-chu, now deputy secretary of the brigade CYL branch and chairman of the women's association, came back to the countryside before completing the course of junior middle school. She was not content with working in the countryside. She once quit our brigade and went to serve as a cook in a geological team. Upon discovering this, we asked her to come back and educated her patiently. We arranged to put her in the post of leader of a militia platoon entrusted with safeguarding the Liup'ing motor highway. She faithfully and actively exercised leadership and went in the fore to work. This platoon was rated an advanced unit.

Teach by Verbal Instructions and Personal Demonstration and Help the Educated Youths Learn More Skills in the Course of Practice

In the course of educating the rusticated educated youths, we constantly attach prime importance to teaching them to read books of Marx, Lenin

and Chairman Mao. We often organize them to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's "Orientation of the Youth Movement," to carry out deep-going mass criticism of the absurdities pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to take an active part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, thereby making them understand that: Whether we are willing to integrate ourselves with the broad masses of workers and peasants and whether we do so in practice is a major problem of whether we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by putting ourselves under the political dictatorship of the proletariat and taking the broad road of integrating ourselves with the masses of workers and peasants can we temper ourselves into red and expert successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Li Pu-lung, a rusticated educated youth in the No.4 production team, was selected by all to be an agro-technician of the production team. In the past few years, he learned humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, took the old production team leader as his teacher, and got together with a few old poor peasants to make scientific experiments on hybridization of maize and "laying of eggs" by sweet potatoes, achieving remarkable results. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The revolutionary crucible yields fine steel; genuine knowledge stems from practice of labor. After taking the road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants in the past few years, I have not only been tempered ideologically but also learned more skills through practice and many other things which could not be obtained from books."

Teng Shih-mei of the No. 3 production team who graduated from junior middle school in 1969 is leader of the militia platoon of this production team. At first, she knew nothing about military techniques. She learned humbly from old platoon leader Ch'en Ta-chen and trained herself hard in combat skills, fearing neither hardship nor fatigue. Although her clothes were torn and her shoulders swelled as a result of training, yet she persevered in carrying out military training for the sake of making preparations for war. The masses praised her as an expert in production, a pace-setter on the training ground and a pathbreaker in the struggle against the enemy.

In the course of practical struggle, the Party branch also pays attention to bringing the role of the CYL organization into full play as its assistant. In the light of the Party's central tasks, it regularly carries out activities suited to the characteristics of the young people. It recruits into the CYL the rusticated educated youths who have integrated themselves well with the poor and lower-middle peasants and, through organizational activities, makes them go on advancing along the correct road.

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PLA FARMS

PLA Farms Reap Good Harvests in 1972

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1973)

various units of the chinese people's liberation army reaped good harvests in 1972. this was done under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

commanders and fighters conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. as a result, they further raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they were determined to run agriculture well while doing a good job of preparedness against war. the niutienyang production base of a unit of the p.l.a. kwangchow units averaged 11.775 tons per hectare in 1972 on 1,333 hectares of rice fields as against 11.25 tons in 1971.

the sixth company of a regiment on the chenhu farm under the p.l.a. wuhan units, which won the title "model company in production" during the war years, raised per-unit rice yield by 50 per cent in 1972 by carrying forward the army's glorious tradition of self-reliance and hard work, and learning modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants. a battalion on the chinghai plateau trebled its grain output last year while achieving outstanding success in military training.

some p.l.a. farms were hit last year by dry spells, water-logging, windstorms and frosts. the commanders and fighters worked hard to overcome the adverse effect of the elements and wrested good harvests. the chenghsihu farm of the p.l.a. nanking units was hit by a flood last year at the tillering stage. the commanders and fighters dug drainage ditches, replanted the crops and won a record harvest. per unit wheat yield on 8,000 hectares was 30 per cent higher than in 1971. a company of the p.l.a. tsinan units guarding an island became self-sufficient in meat and vegetables. they tided over several strong typhoons last year and got a fairly good harvest on the land they had created on the rocky island in previous years.

the p.l.a. units delivered a considerable amount of grain output to the state. a p.l.a. farm in a desert area in sinkiang gathered a good harvest and delivered 925 tons to the state last year, apart from setting aside enough seed and fodder. a unit of the p.l.a.

tibet units created terraced fields with stone retaining walls on a plateau 4,000 metres above sea level. they delivered 350 tons of grain to the state last year.

TEA HARVEST

Good Tea Harvest in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 23, 1973)

yunnan province, southwest china, gathered a good tea harvest in 1972.

yunnan has a tea-producing history of more than one thousand years. its black tea, pu-erh tea and tou cha enjoy a good reputation both at home and abroad. eighty counties are growing tea as against 20 before liberation.

the area of tea-gardens has increased fourfold since liberation. the province now has 13 modern tea processing plants as against four poorly-equipped ones before liberation.

tea is first processed into semi-finished products in brigade- and commune-run workshops. over 30 such workshops were newly added in 1972. the state supplied more than 220 tea processing machines for establishing the new workshops and expanding old ones.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

"Reports from Cambodia" Published in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1973)

a collection of 34 reports from cambodia by patriotic journalists of the national united front of cambodia was published by the people's literature publishing house here recently.

based on numerous outstanding people and combat feats in cambodia's war against u.s. aggression, these reports bear witness to the heroism and militancy of the cambodian people. of these, 25 were broadcast by the voice of the national united front of cambodia and newly translated into chinese by the cambodian section of the asian-african languages department of the peking foreign languages institute.

the publisher's note declares that the victories won by the cambodian people under the wise leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and the national united front of cambodia are "an outstanding contribution to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world against imperialism. they also give tremendous support and encouragement to the chinese people". the publishers thank cambodian friends in peking for their assistance in providing the material.

"good teaching material on people's war" is the title of a book review by ma chuan-sheng of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army in the "people's daily". the review expresses "thanks to our cambodian friends and the patriotic cambodian journalists for providing us with such good teaching material on people's war. we have learned much from the valuable fighting experience of the cambodian people." it says: "the cambodian people's victory proves that a small nation can defeat a big nation. the root cause lies in the fact that the war launched by u.s. imperialism, the south vietnam puppet clique and lon nol and company is an unjust war against the people, and that the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a just war to free cambodia from the oppression and rule by the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys."

the review pays tribute to the soldier hero in "staunch revolutionary fighter" who, in close fighting with the enemy, killed more than 30 puppet troops with his last grenade before falling. "the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have countless such heroes. he is but a representative of the fighting cambodian people. cambodia's strength in defeating the enemy lies in the people and their fearless fighters who wholeheartedly support the just struggle," it says.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Friendly Personages Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1973)

canadian friendly personages mr. james g. endicott and mrs. endicott left here by air on january 21 to tour southern china before going home.

while in peking, they visited factories, people's communes and schools and saw historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 22, 1973)

iraqi president al-bakr yesterday afternoon received chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei who is leaving his post and had a friendly conversation with him.

earlier, baqi, member of the revolutionary command council of iraq and foreign minister, al jezzrawi, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of industry, hamadi, minister of oil and mineral resources, and al jubouri, minister of information, met with the chinese ambassador respectively. on the evening of january 18, iraqi foreign under secretary shathil taqa gave a dinner in honour of kung ta-fei.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Cabinet Ministers Receive Chinese Protocol Director

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 23, 1973)

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry now on a friendly visit to japan, and his five-member entourage were received separately here today by masayoshi ohira, foreign minister, susumu nikaido, state minister and chief cabinet secretary, and zentaro kosaka, director general of economic planning agency of japan, who had friendly talks with them.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative, and chiang pei-chu, staff member, of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, were present on the occasion.

han hsu and his party left peking on january 20 and arrived in tokyo on january 22 at the invitation of the japanese foreign ministry.

on the morning of january 23, han hsu and his party met and had friendly talks with shinsaku hogen, permanent vice-minister of foreign affairs, who gave a dinner to welcome the chinese guests that evening.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1973)

ho teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the kingdom of the netherlands, gave a reception in the hague yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to the netherlands of the chinese government trade delegation headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, according to a report from the hague.

among the more than 150 guests from various circles of the country present at the reception were h. langman, minister of economic affairs of the kingdom of the netherlands, oostenbrink, state secretary of the ministry of economic affairs, westerterp, state secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, kruisinga, state secretary of the ministry of transport, schiff, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other high officials of the ministry of economic affairs and the ministry of agriculture and fishery as well as van den bergh, president of the netherlands council for trade promotion.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Pakistan Military Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jan. 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung gave a luncheon today in honour of the pakistan military goodwill mission led by general tikka khan, chief of staff of pakistan army, which had returned here recently after a friendly visit to china.

present at the luncheon were aziz ahmed, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs; s. ghias uddin ahmad, secretary general of the ministry of defence; mumtaz a. alivie and n.a.m. raza, secretaries of the ministry of foreign affairs; lieutenant general

h.k. khalil, director general of the medical corps of the general headquarters of pakistan army; major general mohamad rahm khan, chief of general staff of the general headquarters of pakistan army, and others.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua, Chang Wen-chin Meet American Journalists Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 23, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the american journalists group. leader of the group is james o. powell, editorial page editor of "arkansas gazette", and deputy leader susan sontag, free-lance woman reporter and writer. members of the group are robert rodale, mark ethridge jr., reg murphy, edward neilan, ethel payne and philip stern.

among those present on the occasion were hsiao teh and chien ta-yung.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Close Unity between the Army and the People in Areas Where the Huai-Hai Campaign Was Fought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 23, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Hofei dated January 22, 1973) Shuangtui commune in Suihsi hsien, Anhwei Province, is a place where the Huai-Hai Campaign was fought in the past. Inheriting and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions, the leadership of this commune constantly and penetratingly carries out the activities of learning from the Liberation Army and actively does a good job of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen. The army and the people are united closely and are linked together as flesh is with bone.

Shuangtui Fair was one of the major battlefields of the Huai-Hai Campaign. During the war of liberation, the local people fought shoulder to shoulder with the people's army for the sake of defeating the Chiang bandit army and liberating the whole of China. They served as guides, stretcher bearers, and carriers of ammunition and rations for the Liberation Army and worked in close cooperation with PLA units, winning the victory of total annihilation of Wang Wei's corps of the Chiang bandit army and cultivating a deep proletarian affection for the People's Liberation Army.

Today, the Party committee of Shuangtui commune regards the inheritance and carrying forward of the honorable tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the armymen during the years of the revolutionary war as an important content of line education, and puts the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen on the agenda of important business. The Party committee often organizes the broad masses of cadres and militiamen to study the history of the revolutionary war. On New Year's Day and other red-letter days, merry-making parties and symposia are held for the families of martyrs and armymen

and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and activities of paying comfort visits to the families of martyrs and armymen and visiting the martyrs' mausoleum are carried out, so that the cadres and the militiamen may conscientiously learn from the Liberation Army's revolutionary spirit and excellent style of work.

In the spring of last year, the commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit came here in the course of a field camping exercise. Braving exceeding cold, the fighers broke the frozen earth and helped the commune members carry manure, dig ditches and build terraced fields.

A model in supporting the frontline in the Huai-Hai Campaign, Wu Hsi-hai, who was in his seventies, said in excitement: "The Liberation Army has founded the political power for us. Now it has come here again to help us in work. We must learn well from the Liberation Army and do a good job of building the state which our revolutionary forerunners have created by shedding their blood." Under his leadership, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants worked through day and night to accumulate and carry manure and level the land, whipping up an upsurge of enthusiasm in spring plowing and production.

In the autumn of last year, this commune was attacked by flood of a severity rarely seen in the past. Following the example of the Liberation Army, the broad masses went immediately into action against the flood. At that crucial moment, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the PLA Nanking Command which participated in the Huai-Hai Campaign hurried to this commune. As they did in the past, the armymen and the civilians worked in close cooperation and with united effort, digging canals to drain flood water through day and night. After more than 20 days' arduous struggle, they eventually won a victory in the fight against the flood. Last year's grain output in this commune increased by 30 percent as compared with that in 1971.

There is a stream in the east of Wuching brigade of this commune. There was no bridge over it. PLA fighters had to take off their shoes and wade across this stream whenever they wanted to cross this stream in the course of training. Seeing this, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wangszu and Changliu production teams of this brigade brought bricks and gravel to build a small bridge. After that, the PLA fighters did not have to wade through water when they wanted to cross this stream. They called this small bridge "support-the-army bridge."

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Mass Activity of Learning from the Liberation Army Carried Out Regularly in Hsuanwu Ch'ü, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 23, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated January 22, 1973) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsuanwu ch'ü, Peking municipality, regularly examine the condition of execution of the policy of special care for the families of martyrs and armymen and the disabled and demobilized soldiers and carry out mass activities of learning from the Liberation Army. This regularizes the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and draws closer the ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Hsuanwu ch'ü usually pay very close attention to the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen and always ask leaders at all levels and the broad masses to make efforts perseveringly and unremittingly to regularize this work.

The Peking Municipal No. 51 Middle School in this ch'ü perseveres in taking this work as a part of the important content of ideological education for its teachers and students. Adopting the method of division of work and responsibility for piece-work, it organizes the students to do good things for the families of martyrs and armymen. On Sundays and after school every day, the students often go to help the families of martyrs and armymen in cleaning courtyards and buying things and escorting patients to the hospital. Through these activities, they cultivate the idea of serving the people and the habit of doing labor. The families of martyrs and armymen also often tell them about the past sufferings and the present happy life and the revolutionary traditions. Some of them even present to the school some of the things which the martyrs had left behind, so as to teach the students to carry out the last wills of the martyrs. In the past two years, this school received more than 200 letters of citations or thanks from the families of martyrs and armymen and from in-service armymen in various parts of the motherland.

Leaders at all levels and the broad masses of residents in this ch'ü first pay attention to showing concern politically for the families of martyrs and armymen and for armymen who have been disabled, demobilized or transferred to another trade or have retired. With each neighborhood committee as a unit, the revolutionary committee of T'iench'iao Street organizes study groups of the families of martyrs and armymen to carry out study and discussion periodically and to criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Leaders at all levels and the masses of the people also show very close concern for the everyday life of the families of martyrs and armymen. The revolutionary committee of T'aojant'ing Street extensively inspected the condition of life of the families of martyrs and armymen twice last year and took prompt action to solve the problems discovered. The commercial departments and the service organizations did everything to meet the convenience of the families of martyrs and armymen.

During the Spring Festival, activities of supporting the army are carried out more deeply and extensively than ever in Hsuanwu ch'ü. The armymen and the civilians together hold symposia and merry-making parties, learning from each other and showing concern for each other.

Workers of T'aojant'ing Bath House went on their own initiative to visit seven or eight barracks, doing pedicure for more than 40 fighters. They were warmly welcomed by the PLA fighters.

Fighters of the PLA unit stationed in this ch'ü also pay comfort visits to the local Party and government offices and actively participate in various kinds of labor in aid of socialist revolution and construction.

Everywhere in this ch'ü is a revolutionary scene of civilians supporting the army and the armymen cherishing the civilians and the civilians and the armymen fighting in unity.

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Revolutionary Friendship between Armymen and Civilians Pervades Mountain Area of Imeng

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 23, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan dated January 22, 1973) The broad masses of people in the mountain area of Imeng, a former revolutionary base area, carry forward the revolutionary traditions and constantly carry out activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of armymen. Now, throughout this mountain area, from the townships to the remote valleys, there pervades the revolutionary friendship of armymen cherishing civilians and civilians supporting armymen.

During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the war of liberation, the people of Imeng mountain area formed ties, as fish is with water, with the people's fighters by giving away their fresh blood and their lives to help defeat the Japanese aggressors and wipe out the Kuomintang reactionaries. After the nationwide liberation, whenever an army unit comes to this base area, the people, as they formerly did in greeting the Old 8th Route Army, would happily evacuate their rooms for the fighters, warm the brick beds, prepare ginger soup for them and bade them welcome as if they were their kinsmen.

A heroic company which firmly held its grounds at the peak of Taiku Mountain for 42 days and nights to divert the enemy's attention and triumphantly accomplished its fighting tasks in 1947, the "No. 2 Company of Taiku" (第二代山連) came again to Taiku brigade of Taiku commune in Imeng hsien after the 9th Party Congress. Yin Shu-te, instructor of the militia in 1947, personally led the militia company of Taiku to bid warm welcome to the former comrades-in-arms and to learn humbly from this heroic company. The militiamen expressed that they would follow the example of the Liberation Army, carry forward its honorable traditions and strive to make new achievements in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and promoting preparations against war."

Since the beginning of this year, leading members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Imeng Mountain area have personally paid comfort visits to the leading organs of the army units stationed in this area, and humbly solicited their opinions on local work. In such hsien as Inan, Ishui, Mengyin, Iyuan, Feihsien and Pingi in this area, comfort corps have been organized to go deeply into barracks, sentry posts, hospitals and worksites to hold comfort meetings, merry-making parties and symposia to extend warm regards to the PLA fighters. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members also enthusiastically wash clothes, mend quilts and make cloth shoes for the fighters of the local army units. The armymen and the civilians are closely related to each other as flesh is to bone.

Upon learning that the army unit stationed at the peak needed vegetable for food, the cadres and the masses of Hsiao-i brigade of Polin commune in P'ingi hsien organized a team on their own initiative to carry basket-loads of fresh vegetables to the peak for the PLA fighters.

During the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in Imeng Mountain area conscientiously carry out the Party's policy of special care and show warm concern for and help the families of martyrs and armymen and the disabled revolutionary armymen. In some hsien, symposia are held for the families of martyrs and armymen, the disabled revolutionary armymen and the former fighters of the Red Army who live in the countryside. Proper arrangements are also made for the demobilized and retired armymen, encouraging them to play an active role in building socialism.

The cadres and the masses in Imeng Mountain area cherish warm love for the People's Liberation Army and learn from it.

A model of T'aok'o brigade in Ishui hsien in supporting the Army, Chang Ta-niang risked her life to give cover to the wounded soldiers of the 8th Route Army during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and was honored as "Red Sister-in-Law." She is now 81 years old. She still goes often to the army units to make reports on the revolutionary traditions to the PLA fighters, encouraging the new fighters to inherit and carry forward the 8th Route Army's honorable tradition of breathing the same air and sharing the same destiny with the masses of the people.

Many localities regard the course of carrying out the movement to support the Army and give preferential treatment to the families of the armymen as a course of learning from the Liberation Army.

While conducting activities of supporting the Army, members of the Party committee of Tochuang commune, Mengyin hsien, humbly sought opinions from the comrades of the army unit on the work done by the commune and learned from the Liberation Army its excellent style of going deeply into realities. They went out of their offices to make investigations and carry out the Party's various proletarian policies toward the countryside, thereby exploiting the enthusiasm of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants for the revolution. After a year's hard work, the commune changed its backwardness. Last year, despite serious drought, the whole commune yielded 538 catties of grain per mow on the average, surpassing the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Party Organizations at Various Levels in Lot'ien Hsien Did A Good Job in Ideological Building and Increased the Fighting Strength of CYL Branches

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1973)

(NCNA Wuhan, January 23, 1973) CCP committee of Lot'ien hsien, Hupeh Province, and Party organizations at various levels realistically grasp well the building of basic level CYL branches and strive to increase the fighting strength of CYL branches.

In 1970 the Party committee of Lot'ien hsien began organizing special squads to reshuffle basic level CYL organizations group by group at different times around the central work of the Party. Last year the hsien Party committee again mobilized Party organizations at various levels to strengthen further the building of basic level CYL branches. It was on this basis that the CYL hsien committee was set up.

In the course of strengthening the building of basic level CYL branches, Party organizations at various levels in Lot'ien hsien always gave first priority to the work of ideological building. They followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and led the broad masses of CYL members and other youths to study seriously Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books in combination with the ideological reality. At present more than 2,800 study groups have been set up in the hsien for the youths. Study has greatly raised the consciousness of the broad masses of CYL members and other youths in class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution.

A hsien Party committee member staying at selected spots in No. 1 production brigade, Tach'i commune, helped the Party branch and CYL organization of the brigade to step up class education in combination with the study of Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books to overcome the shortcomings of some of the CYL members and youths who had a weak concept of class struggle. He also helped to conduct education on the far-sighted communist ideals to correct the ideas of some of the CYL members and youths who failed to feel contented to engage in production in the countryside. At present this CYL branch vigorously takes the lead to implement various guidelines and policies of the Party and has become a useful assistant to Party organizations.

Party organizations at various levels in Lot'ien hsien pay great attention to strengthening the work of educating and training basic level CYL cadres. Party organizations at various levels hold separate study classes for CYL branch secretaries, CYL branch committee members and CYL group leaders to elevate their political and ideological standards. Party organizations also give CYL cadres a free hand in their work and encourage them to lead the CYL members and youths to develop barren mountains, build water conservation projects and develop activities of scientific experimentation. In the meantime, Party organizations also encourage old cadres and old Party members to "teach, help and guide" CYL cadres.

Wang Hai-ch'uan, deputy secretary of the CYL branch of No.2 production brigade, Shihch'iaop'u commune, is enthusiastic about his work and has great initiative. As a result, the Party organization intentionally assigns him to work in relatively backward production teams. In his work, Wang Hai-ch'uan resolutely upholds principles and dares to struggle against bad tendencies. However, he attaches too much importance to the backward aspect of the situation and uses relatively simple work methods. As a result, he has failed to obtain expected results in his work. Thus, old cadre Kung Wen-an helped him to sum up experiences and lessons and taught him to learn to analyze problems in an all-round manner, to divide one into two and to discover advanced factors in backward teams. With the help of this old comrade, Wang Hai-ch'uan has raised his ideological standard as well as working ability by one step. In the meantime, he has also made improvements in his work.

In September last year, following the recommendations of Party organizations at various levels, Lot'ien hsien Party committee commended 11 CYL models of different characters which scored achievements in organizing youths to read and learn seriously, to struggle arduously in learning from Tachai and Tach'ing and to support industrial and agricultural production actively. These models serve as examples for the basic level CYL organizations throughout the hsien. In addition, many units also exchanged experience on problems encountered by the CYL branches in their work. This has further enlivened the work of the CYL branches.

The strengthening of the building of CYL branches and the increase of the fighting strength of the basic CYL branches has greatly helped to mobilize the socialist initiative of the broad masses of CYL members and youths. More than 3,000 youth shock action teams are formed in the hsien and the youths have cultivated 7,671 mow experimental plots and 12,350 mow of experimental forest. Many basic level CYL branches have organized CYL members and youths to operate political evening schools, wall newspapers, blackboard newspapers and special columns of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, developed cultural and athletic activities and pushed forward the mass movement of repudiating revisionism, rectifying working style and learning from Tachai in agricultural production.

During a battle against drought last year, the CYL branch of Hsiaoht'ang production brigade, Luot'uoau commune, led 400 CYL members and other youths to launch shock actions in the mornings and evenings. As a result, they dug 15 li of ditches which made it possible to complete on time the transplanting of late rice sprouts on 500-odd mow of the drought-stricken paddy fields and to score a bumper harvest. The CYL branch of No. 4 production brigade, Peifeng commune, led the youths to use Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to guide scientific farming. They ceaselessly groped for the laws governing production increase in mountain areas and brought about outstanding results.

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RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Step Up Line Education for Intellectual Youths

- Party organizations at various levels in Huaite hsien show political concern over intellectual youths who have gone down to the countryside, look after their livelihood warmly and enable them to develop their active role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1973)

(NCNA Changchun, January 23, 1973) Party organizations at various levels in Huaite hsien, Kirin Province, seriously re-educate the intellectual youths well and enable them to grow up healthily along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as to develop their active role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside.

There are over 10,000 intellectual youths in Huaite hsien who have come down from various localities. In view of the fact that intellectual youths lack experience in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, Party organizations at various levels in this hsien give first priority to the work of educating intellectual youths in ideology and the political line.

As soon as intellectual youths come to the countryside, local Party organizations and revolutionary committees would immediately select highly conscious old poor peasants who suffered much during the old days and hated the old society deeply to serve as heads of collective households for intellectual youths and to conduct education in class struggle through family histories, village histories and reports of recalling bitterness and thinking of sweetness. In the meantime, local Party organizations also pay attention to placing these intellectual youths on the first line of class struggle so that they may experience storms and see the world.

Since 1970 nearly 1,000 intellectual youths in this hsien have been sent to take part in movements of struggle-criticism-transformation in the countryside to temper them in the storm of class struggle. Hsiaoshan No. 7 production team of Erhchiatzu commune was a backward team where the situation of class struggle was relatively complicated and output has been decreasing for many years. Under the leadership of the Party branch of the production brigade, the 16 intellectual youths who have come here to settle in the team threw themselves into the movement of "one-strike and three-oppose" together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. They energetically repudiate the "theory of dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, raise the consciousness of the masses of commune members in class struggle and line struggle, dragged out the class enemies who sabotaged the collective economy and consolidated the collective economy of the production team.

They also worked together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to build a dike 1,500 meters long and 50 meters wide as well as to engage in soil improvement and scientific farming. As a result, the average per-mow output of food grains throughout the team crossed the "Yellow River" for three consecutive years and became an advanced unit in the movement of learning from Tachai.

Party organizations at various levels also guide intellectual youths in seriously reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books to elevate their standard of theory and to provide them with favorable conditions for study. They also install broadcasting loudspeakers at collective households for intellectual youths, subscribe to newspapers for them, set up study systems and let them exchange study experiences. This helped to push forward the study movement among the youths.

Party organizations at various levels in Huaite hsien show political concern over the intellectual youths as well as also warmly look after their livelihood. In November 1969 soon after the intellectual youths arrived here from Shanghai, the first great snowstorm of the winter hit this place. The hsien Party committee secretary Ts'apu immediately thought: These youths must have come across many difficulties since they are from the south and this is the first winter they have experienced in the Northeast. So he carried his pack on his back and plodded through knee-deep snow to pay a personal visit to the Shanghai intellectual youths in Liuyang and Yungfa communes. He inquires about their experience of the northeastern winter and made prompt and suitable arrangements for them in connection with their livelihood.

Whenever members of the leadership of this hsien or cadres of organizations go to the countryside, they always pay a visit to the collective households for intellectual youths to show their concern over their livelihood and conscientiously help them with their problems. Under the concern of the Party organizations at various levels and with the help of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the livelihood of all intellectual youths who have come down to the countryside in this hsien is very well managed at present.

"The countryside is a vast world where there is very much to be done." Following Chairman Mao's great teaching, Party organizations at various levels in Huaite hsien ceaselessly created favorable conditions for the intellectual youths to develop themselves.

In No. 11 production team, Ch'inchiats'un production brigade, Ch'inchiats'un commune, and No. 6 production team, Yaochiangchia production brigade, Lienhuashan commune, the intellectual youths who settled down there conducted scientific experiments and developed pig raising in a big way and achieved very good results. Grasping this model, the hsien Party committee organized representatives of intellectual youths who had come down to this hsien to learn from these two teams.

To create favorable conditions for the intellectual youths to conduct scientific experiments and develop pig raising, the hsien Party committee has

asked the production teams concerned to set aside 3 to 5 mow of good land to be used by the intellectual youths as a base for experiments. It also encourages the intellectual youths to make use of small pieces of unused land or reclaim barren land for pig raising. The hsien Party committee and commune Party committees also sent agricultural technicians to help the intellectual youths warmly in the development of activities of scientific experimentation.

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RURAL PARTY CADRES

Strengthen Unity To Carry On Common Cause

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1973)

After its establishment in July 1970, the new Party committee of Sanshu commune, Huaiyin hsien, Kiangsu, following Chairman Mao's instruction, "New and old cadres should respect each other, learn from each other, and make up the weakness of each with the strength of the other, so as to be united as one to carry on the common cause," has ceaselessly strengthened its unity and promoted the unity of the leadership squads of the 15 production brigades of the commune as well as the 12 units directly under it.

Thanks to the concerted efforts of all levels of the commune from the top to the bottom at grasping revolution and promoting production, the commune, a backward one, soon changed into an advanced commune. Total grain output of the commune in 1971 was 20 percent more than that of 1970, and a 16 percent increase was again achieved in 1972 as against 1971.

How did the Party committee of Sanshu commune implement Chairman Mao's directive on strengthening the unity of new and old cadres?

First, by learning from each other and making up the weakness of each with the strength of the other.

After he was appointed secretary of the Party committee of Sanshu commune by the hsien Party committee, young cadre Wang Yung-ch'uan packed his things in a knapsack and went to stay at the backward No. 10 production team of Szu-menchia production brigade. Seeing that the stalks of the paddy were thin and the leaves yellow, he authorized a loan of ¥60 to the team for the purchase of some chemical fertilizer for use in the paddy fields. He even personally helped to scatter the fertilizer.

Having heard of this, veteran cadre Liang P'eng-han, a member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune, said, "What good can it do by authorizing a loan alone?"

Wang Yung-ch'uan was displeased when he heard that. But later, as Liang Yung-ch'uan saw that work in the No. 10 production team did not make much progress, he soberly realized that there must have been something in Liang P'eng-han's criticism. He immediately went to see Liang P'eng-han and humbly asked for his advice. Seeing the earnestness of Wang Yung-ch'uan, Liang P'eng-han told him the truth, saying, "I think the failure of the No. 10 production team to produce more is only a phenomenon, but failure to grasp line struggle well is the real cause." Enlightened, Wang Yung-ch'uan again went to the No. 10 production team to make a very careful investigation. He also frequently carried out analysis and study with Liang P'eng-han.

As a result of the grasping of the lever of line struggle and the education given the masses in line struggle, the broad masses were able to raise their

political consciousness and promote the revolutionary spirit of fighting amid hardship. The No. 10 production team quickly changed its character. It produced more grain and cotton than the target specified in the "Program" and became an advanced model of learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole commune.

Seeing Wang Yung-ch'uan's youthful vigor, his humility and eagerness to learn, his courage in practice, and his daring to wage struggle, which caused the No. 10 production team to change its appearance, Liang P'eng-han realized that although he had been working in Sanshu commune for many years and was quite familiar with the people, the land, and the situation of the No. 10 production team, he had never worked hard intensively and meticulously enough, so that no progress had been made in either revolution or production in the area. So, carrying his knapsack on his back, Liang P'eng-han also went to settle at Yuehchin production brigade, where he effectively led the masses in working hard and practically. He also voluntarily reported on his work to Wang Yung-ch'uan. In this way work in Yuehchin production brigade quickly gained new momentum.

Second, by understanding each other and sternly criticizing one's own faults.

While the plan for the development of the commune was discussed by the Party committee of the commune, someone proposed repairs to the Huaiyin-Sanshu motorway which linked the hsien town with the commune. Chou San-yuan, a newly promoted deputy secretary of the Party committee, approved of the proposal. After a brief discussion with a few members of the Party committee, he made a decision to carry out repairs on the motorway. He immediately assigned the task of surveying to four of the comrades and planned to start work at once by transferring labor from water conservation projects.

When veteran cadre Han Chen-t'ao, another member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune returned to the commune from a business trip, he did not like the idea of transferring labor from water conservation projects at a critical moment, because timely completion of the water conservation projects according to plan was a vital thing that bore on the whole year's agricultural bumper harvest. He said to Chou San-yuan: "Agriculture is the foundation. A bumper harvest will be impossible unless the water conservation projects are completed, but it doesn't matter whether repairs to the motorway are carried out for the time being." Unable to see eye to eye with the veteran cadre, Chou San-yuan walked away in a huff.

Afterward, Han Chen-t'ao examined himself. He said to himself: "I was also present at the Party committee meeting at which the question of road repairing was discussed, but I did not put forward the view against immediate repairs. Although I was away when the decision to carry out repairs was taken, I couldn't shirk the responsibility and lay the whole blame on Chou San-yuan. Moreover, being new to leadership work and inexperienced, Chou San-yuan did not consider the problem in all its relations. I too, have failed to show enough concern for or given enough help to the comrade, of which I cannot be entirely free from blame."

That night, Han Chen-t'ao criticized himself before Chou San-yuan, saying, "When the Party committee discussed the question of road repairs I did not insist on upholding principle and stop the discussion. I hope you will help me by criticizing me." Chou San-yuan said with emotion, "I am in charge of agriculture, but have forgotten agriculture that is the foundation of the national economy. Instead, I tried to use strength on the blunt edge of the knife. Tomorrow I'll make a self-examination at the Party committee meeting."

Having seen Comrades Chou and Han criticize themselves sternly and admit responsibility courageously at the Party committee meeting, secretary Wang Yung-ch'uan also examined himself, saying, "I concurred with the road repairs proposal, and therefore I should shoulder the main responsibility. It all shows that my line consciousness is not high enough and my grasp of principle not strong enough. I must read books and study more carefully and raise to a higher level my ideological awareness and line consciousness." After the meeting, he went to have a heart-to-heart talk with Han Chen-t'ao, saying that he wanted to learn humbly from Han Chen-t'ao's spirit of daring to uphold principle.

Through the solution of the problem of road repairs, the Party committee of the commune received a lively, profound line education.

Third, by mutual support and marching forward side by side.

In 1972, in order to help Chiangchi commune solve the problem of drainage of 30,000 mow, the hsien Party committee consulted with Party secretary Wang Yung-ch'uan of Sanshu commune, which was an interested party, and decided that Chiangchi commune should dig a drainage canal which would pass through Maohu and Sanpao production brigades of Sanshu commune before reaching Yuehchin River. Having learned of the decision afterward, Wu Li-po, a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Sanshu commune who was staying at selected spots in the two production brigades at that time, said, "Since our two brigades occupy low land, this will lead unwanted water and trouble to us." He blamed Wang Yung-ch'uan for agreeing with the decision.

Veteran cadre Liu Li-chih, a member of the Party committee of Sanshu commune and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune, was deeply moved by Wang Yung-ch'uan's revolutionary spirit of bearing in mind the interests of the whole. He said to himself, "My years in the Party are greater than Wang Yung-ch'uan's age, but ideologically I belong to a lower level than Wang Yung-ch'uan. Moreover, owing to my selfish ideas, I often failed to come forward whenever there was trouble in the past, dared not to face contradictions squarely, and retreated to the 'second line.' Now that a question of principle arises, I should resolutely support the action of Wang Yung-ch'uan." Accordingly he said, "The decision taken by the hsien Party committee is correct. The action taken by Wang Yung-ch'uan is quite right. I resolutely support it."

To help Wu Li-po, Liu Li-chih specially invited Wu Li-po to visit the two production brigades of Maohu and Sanpao. They chatted as they walked side by side and exchanged their innermost thoughts. Liu Li-chih talked of the dangers

faced by the revolutionary forerunners and the important mission of the communist, and of his own experience and the Party's expectations of its members. Finally he said earnestly, "We who make revolution must not confine our vision to a single commune or production brigade, but must take in the whole China and the whole world." Listening to Liu Li-chih, Wu Li-po was deeply moved. The two traveled all over the two production brigades, observed the lie of the land and the direction of the flow of water, listened to the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and promptly drew up a plan for water conservation work that insured successful drainage from higher level as well as bumper harvests in the two production brigades.

In the summer Chiangchi and Sanshu communes were attacked by a rainstorm, but the flood water flowed tamely into the Yuehchin River along the newly dug drainage canal. Last year both communes reaped a bumper harvest. The output of corn in Maohu and Sanpao production brigades was almost double that of the year before last.

- Investigation Group of CCP
Huaiyin Hsien Committee

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Constantly Think of One's Own Weaknesses, Shortcomings and Mistakes

by

Keng Ch'ao (耿超)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1973)

Through book-reading and study in the course of education in ideology and political line, I deeply realize that the question of which ideological line to follow is present in the understanding of all things, including understanding of oneself. Those who uphold the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, starting from practice, analyze themselves by dividing one into two, bearing in mind their own strong points and achievements as well as their own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. They have the wisdom of knowing themselves. So they can more consciously implement and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

On the other hand, those who uphold the idealistic and metaphysical theory of knowledge always think only of their own strong points and achievements but not their own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. They have not the wisdom to know themselves. So, they cannot consciously implement and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies.

Those who have idealist and metaphysical ideas often erroneously think that to admit their own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes is tantamount to negating their strong points and achievements. Therefore they are unwilling to think that they still have any problem to worry about. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is impossible for any political party and any individual to avoid making mistakes. We try to make less mistakes. When we have made mistakes, we will try to correct them. The sooner and the more thoroughly they are corrected the better." If one's own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes are not overcome, one will bring losses to revolutionary work and will not be able to make progress.

Fettered by idealism in the past, I thought only how I, a basic-level cadre of the Party, came in 1960 to Szuyang to set up a stock seed farm, how I fought hard with the workers and employees of the farm to change a large sandy tract into a farm [illegible] produced high yields of both cotton and grain and in which five farming operations prospered, and which became an advanced unit in the province with regard to learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Owing to my unwillingness to think of my own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, I was unable to know and deal with myself correctly, and so was unable to know and deal correctly with the masses. One of the old workers earnestly said to me: "It is necessary to break open the cotton boll before you can find the boll weevil. A man must not think only of his good points, but must think also of his shortcomings and mistakes and dig deep into his mind, before he can see himself clearly." The words of the old worker deeply moved me.

Chairman Mao says: "We should work honestly. Without an honest attitude, it will be impossible to achieve things in this world." He also says: "The thoughts of our comrades and the work of our Party may also gather dust. They should also be dusted and cleansed."

Having studied this teaching of Chairman Mao, I asked myself: "Am I, a Party cadre, not being honest by thinking only of my own good points and achievements and not thinking of my weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes? Am I not unwilling to dust my thoughts? Being unable to know and deal with myself correctly, how can I know and deal correctly with the masses?" After repeated ideological struggle, I have been thinking more of my own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes. In this way I am able to know myself correctly and in a more all-round manner.

One year, for example, someone recommended to us the "expert line" and "the system of one farm, one seed," stressing that a stock seed farm should propagate only one kind of stock seed. At that time I failed to see the erroneousness of this system, but thought that I would produce positive results with "one farm, one seed," while "one farm, many seeds" would lead to hybridization of stock seeds for which I should be held responsible. Accordingly I stopped the cultivation of a strain of cotton seed which was being undertaken. Later, after practice showed the infeasibility of the system of "one farm, one seed," this strain of cotton seed was cultivated again. Thereupon I launched revolutionary mass criticism together with the masses, and made self-criticism with regard to my own mistakes. In this way I admitted my own weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes, which, instead of negating my good points and achievements, enabled me to make still better progress.

The weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes of a Party cadre are often closely related to problems that arise in the course of implementation of the Party's line and policy. Only by striving hard to grasp the powerful ideological weapon of dialectical materialism, by daring to dissect themselves and remold their thought, and by ceaselessly overcoming their weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes shall the Party's cadres be able to insure the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

At one time some people on the farm did not observe labor discipline and did not take good care of state property. At first I regarded this phenomenon purely by itself as a problem involving only individuals. I did not consider it from the angle of education in ideology and political line, but planned only to take disciplinary action against a few people to check the evil practice.

Later, after studying and analyzing the concrete facts, I found that the evil practice was connected with our leadership work and with my shortcomings. This was because I did not understand adequately the protracted character of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and failed to rouse the workers of the farm to draw a line of demarcation in the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Therefore, the key to the problem lay in the strengthening of education in ideology and political line by the Party committee. It would be impossible to solve the problem by "taking disciplinary action against a few people." Thereupon I voluntarily made a self-criticism before the workers of the farm and corrected my mistakes. In this way, we not only corrected the evil practice, but also regulated and consolidated the system of labor management.

Earnest study and grasping of dialectical materialism, constant thinking of one's weaknesses, shortcomings and mistakes and constant carrying out of self-criticism are the basic conditions for knowing oneself as well as the motive power of continuous revolution and ceaseless progress.

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STATISTICS

Contribute Strength Toward Training Basic-Level Statisticians

by

Yang Tseng-wu (杨曾武), teacher of Tientsin Municipal School of Finance

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 23, 1973)

I am an intellectual left over from the old society. Since the autumn of 1970, I, together with some other teachers, have participated in the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation in some factories and, for seven times, taught training classes of industrial statistics run by some ch'ü-level offices, bureaus and factories in this municipality, taught the principle of statistics in classes of advanced learning for young teachers of the school, and taken part in the compilation of materials for the teaching of statistics under four titles. Through the practice of revolution in education, I feel that I have not only raised my consciousness of the ideological and political line, but also made a new beginning in my professional work and study.

I have taught school for quite a number of years. But before the great cultural revolution, I still had blurred understanding of the question "For whom should I teach?" At that time, I only taught from books, not man, and neither were the contents of the lessons I taught geared to practical needs. During the great cultural revolution, I and some other teachers went deeply into the realities and among the masses to make investigation and study. We came to understand that the broad masses of basic-level statisticians urgently demanded the acquisition of statistical knowledge. Accordingly, we decided to use this sharp weapon of socialist statistics to serve proletarian politics and to serve industrial and agricultural production.

It was the first time ever I taught a lesson to worker learners. Conditions had changed and the object of education also had changed, and the old content and old method of teaching also must be changed. Every time I taught a statistical training class run by a ch'ü office or a bureau, I first went to visit some major factories in that ch'ü or under that bureau and to learn from the working class its good way of thinking and good style of work, to acquire knowledge of industrial production and experience in statistical work, to collect data, so as to prepare for compiling teaching materials and teaching the lessons.

In the past two years and more, I have visited more than 60 factories under the departments of textile, machine building, chemical industry, metallurgy and light industry in Tientsin municipality, and also visited some comprehensive statistical departments, where I learned many things which could not be found in books. This enabled me not only to take a step closer to the workers ideologically and in feeling, but also to make tremendous achievements in professional

work. The questions I raised sometimes were childish and laughable in the eyes of the workers. But they answered my questions earnestly and indefatigably. Knowing nothing about production, I had to start from the beginning to learn the knowledge of production which was closely related to the statistics of an industrial enterprise. The first time I came to the table-salt and chemicals plant, I was not clear about some chemical products which were extracted from sea water. The workers explained everything to me. But I still could not make things clear. They explained again until I got the things clear.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Teaching materials must be transformed thoroughly," close attention must be paid to the compilation of teaching materials in the revolution of education. In the past, influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, I compiled teaching materials by going from one to another and worked on the empty theories which were separated from reality. After criticizing this wrong tendency, I was again influenced by the pragmatism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, considered problems in an isolated way and did not make theoretical generalization of practical materials. After criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, I and some comrades continuously fought against these two wrong tendencies while compiling teaching materials.

For instance: In compiling the chapter on "Statistics of Industrial Raw and Semi-finished Materials," we only put down a commonly known formula on the statistics of consumption of raw and semi-finished materials in the making of products by a unit. After studying this chapter, the learners felt that they had learned nothing; the relevant departments also put forth criticism, pointing out that it would not do just to explain the practical formula of calculation and it was also necessary to explain clearly the application and the reason of various statistical methods in practice. Later, I studied further the Marxist assertion on a revolutionary doctrine and made clear the use of a revolutionary doctrine in guiding revolutionary work.

On this basis, in the light of the needs of my task of teaching a short-term training class, I went further to investigate the condition of some factories and industrial departments, made systematic rearrangement and induction of the large volume of data I had in hand, generalized the various methods of calculating the total consumption and the unit consumption, and explained clearly the problems to which attention should be paid in calculating and applying the quota of consumption. In this way, the revised chapter on "Statistics of Industrial Raw and Semi-finished Materials" became more theoretical in nature and played a positive role in guiding practical work.

Recently, in an annual conference organized by the municipal comprehensive planning bureau, I applied this chapter in giving a lecture on the statistics of consumption. It won high commendations from the comrades attending the conference.

In summing up and generalizing the experience in practical work in the course of compiling teaching materials, it is often necessary to make use of the basic theories and methods of statistics, which are explained largely

in the old teaching materials. This therefore gives rise to the question of how old teaching materials should be treated. Discoursing on the three sources and the three component parts of Marxism, Lenin pointed out: "The Marxist doctrine is an excellent achievement created by mankind in the 19th century--it is certainly the successors to the philosophy of Germany, the political economy of Great Britain and the socialism of France." Commenting on the criticism and inheritance of China's cultural legacy, Chairman Mao also pointed out: "An essential condition for developing the new culture of a nation and building up the confidence of a nation is to clarify the course of development of its ancient culture, to discard its dross of feudalism and to take in its essence of democracy; but in no way should we take in both of them uncritically." Hence, the development of culture and science cannot be separated from history. In the old teaching materials, there are rational and useful fruits as well as the capitalist and revisionist "dross." We should discard the "dross" and take in the "essence" to serve our socialist cause.

On the basis of this understanding, we began paying attention to making criticial use of the old teaching materials and filling the teaching materials with useful things in conjunction with the current situation and criticized the errors in the old teaching materials. For instance: When talking about statistics on production value and output, we repeatedly explain the meaning and content of total production value and the method of calculation, the reason why the "factory method" should be adopted to calculate the total production value, the meaning of "constant price," the distinction and relations between total production value and production output of an enterprise, and so on.

In teaching a statistical class run by a certain industrial company in Hohsi ch'U, I explained the above subject in conjunction with the actual conditions and with reference to the part of contents of the old teaching materials on the statistics of varieties of products. The learners were satisfied.

I have taught seven statistics classes for varying durations ranging from a few days to a few weeks and even a year. The learners belong to different standards. Some of them have taken their posts for some years. There also are young workers graduated from junior middle school not long ago. They are engaged in different lines of trade. For this reason, the teaching materials must be selected and compiled livelily to meet the needs of different conditions.

In spring of last year, I taught the industrial statistics class run by Hanku ch'U, Tientsin municipality. This class lasted for seven weeks. Lessons were taught on two or three days each week. The actual time of teaching was 15 days or so. The teaching material then adopted was newly compiled collectively by the teaching research group, in addition to some contents in connection with the condition of the local chemical enterprise. Because there was much to be taught and the time available was short, I only wanted to teach lessons quickly and to accomplish the task of teaching. As a result, the contents of teaching were diversified but confused, and the lessons were taught by the method of "cramming."

Later, drawing on this experience, I criticized ideologically once again the danger brought by the old method of teaching. I also rewrote and condensed the original teaching material to suit the study classes of shorter durations. This draft of condensed teaching material was first used to teach the statistical work class run by Hohsi ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, and won commendation from the learners. After that, it was revised by other teachers and again used to teach the short-term statistics study classes run by T'angku, Hotung, Hung-ch'iao and other ch'ü in Tientsin municipality. Comparatively good results were also achieved.

* * *

SIDELINE PRODUCTION

Active Development of Local Products and Sideline Productions Everywhere

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, January 22, 1973) Rural authorities everywhere throughout China are conscientiously implementing the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development," and actively developing the production of local products as well as sideline products. According to statistics from the Ministry of Commerce, the purchased volume of some 20 items among 28 variety of principal sideline products in our country showed a very substantial increase in 1972. Among them, on the basis of consecutive years of increases, the purchase of honey topped again the figure of the preceding year. The purchased volume of charcoal, paint, rush mat and straw mat also showed an increase of more than 10 percent over the previous year.

Following the "minor autumn harvesting" and the extensive development of hunting activities, there was also a greater increase in the purchased volume of various minor special local products. The purchased volume of wild animal skins and pelts by the state showed an increase of 30 percent over 1971.

Since 1972, Party organizations at various levels in the vast countryside have been, by means of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, carrying out education in ideology and political line and raising the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. The policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" has been further implemented, and leadership over the production of local sideline products is universally strengthened.

Last year, while grasping firmly grain production, the CCP K'aiyüan hsien committee in Liaoning Province, actively used the policy of the Party to mobilize the activism of the masses, led the cadres and masses of the whole hsien in developing diversified economy, and enabled a greater development to take place in various special local sideline production in the whole hsien. Just in "minor autumn harvesting" alone, 126 variety of local products have been purchased, and the purchased volume showed a one-and-a-half-time increase over the volume of 1971.

Owing to the further implementation of the policy and the adoption of the method of "collective operation, scattered production, fixing of labor and materials, and remuneration according to labor," the production volume of straw bags produced by Sungchiang hsien in Shanghai municipality in 1972 showed a great increase over that of the preceding year. By conscientiously implementing the policy of paying equal attention to protecting, breeding and hunting, the Loshan district in Szechwan Province has actively organized collective hunting, and encouraged the commune members to make use of their time after work and their holidays to trap and hunt. In the first ten months of last year, the volume of animal skins and pelts purchased by the state in the whole district showed an increase of 18.2 percent over that of the preceding year.

The state also purchased a large amount of such valuable medicines as deer antlers, musk and bear gall-bladder.

Many communes and production brigades in Hunan Province have understood correctly the demarcation in policy, drawn lines of distinction between the spheres of operation between collective sideline production and commune member household sideline production, and mobilized the activism of the commune members for developing sideline production. Last year, the development of minor special local products in the whole province was very fast. In the first half of the year, the purchased volume of wild fiber, spotted bamboo, cedar log and sundry logs severally showed increases of from more than 20 to 50 percent over the corresponding period in 1971.

The production of local sideline products has also become more planned. On the basis of investigation and study and the need of national construction and livelihood of the people, various localities have made overall planning and rational dispositions for developing local sideline production in a manner suited to local conditions. Some of the districts with traditional sideline productions are also actively developing production and striving to make greater contributions to the state. New production districts are actively cultivating and tapping resources and energetically raising the level of self-sufficiency.

Old production districts for furred bamboo such as Chekiang, Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien have strengthened management over bamboo groves, carried out rational felling, and enabled production to raise steadily. Such provinces as Shantung, Honan, Shensi and Shansi have carried out moving bamboo from the south to the north and actively cultivating the resources of bamboo grove. Hsinhui hsien, a main production district for palm-leave fan in Kwangtung Province, is making full use of land on the four sides of a house to plant more palm tree for developing palm-leave fan production. Such provinces as Szechwan, Kiangsu and Hunan have also introduced the planting of palm tree. Last year, Szechwan harvested nearly 300,000 catties of palm leave.

For the sake of strengthening leadership over sideline production, many localities from provinces to hsien and communes have all set up organs for strengthening leadership over diversified economy or "minor autumn harvesting" work. Commercial departments everywhere have, under the unified leadership of Party committees, actively supported the communes and production brigades in developing the production of local sideline products and strengthening purchasing work. Commercial departments in the T'iehling district of Liaoning Province have assisted 115 communes and 1,446 production brigades with drawing up plans for the development of diversified economy and building many sideline production bases.

Last year, provincial, district and hsien commercial departments in Chekiang Province drew up in stages a plan for the production and purchasing of important local sideline products which stimulated the production and purchase work of local sideline production.

* * *

PRIMARY SCHOOL

Primary Schools for Fishermen's Children on East China Lake

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 24, 1973)

all the 87 fishing villages around weishan lake in southern shantung province have their permanent or mobile primary schools. with no right to schooling for generations in the past, the fishermen now send their children even to colleges.

the tachuan primary school, the first school in the area, was set up in 1953 when the liberated fishermen organized mutual aid teams in response to chairman mao's call. unable to get a book-keeper, they kept accounts by counting beans or making signs. in urgent need of literate people, the party branch organized fishermen to put up two sheds and invited a teacher from outside to set up the first school. it was then attended by a dozen pupils. it has been steadily expanded and has now become a complete primary school, with two middle school classes attached. there are nine teachers and 198 pupils.

adhering to chairman mao's instruction "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things", the school ensures the students adequate time to have classroom lessons while teaching them fishing techniques. lectures on fishing are given by veteran fishermen from the production brigade.

the school is run on the principle of diligence and frugality. in their spare time teachers and students fish on the lake, or gather reeds and rushes. physical labour helps temper them and the income is used to buy books and stationery for the students.

ninetyseven point five per cent of the school-age children in the production brigade are enrolled. most of the local book-keepers, storehouse keepers, production team leaders, health workers and technicians are graduates of the school. in the family of old fisherman wang cheng-wen, there are six primary school pupils, three middle school students and one college student. none of the family members were literate before liberation.

apart from the permanent schools, the fishermen have two dozen mobile schools. one of these is the aihu primary school operated on two big boats with four teachers and 123 students. the fishermen of the aihu production brigade ply on the 720-square-kilometre lake most of the year. the mobile school moves with

them and the curriculum is arranged according to the seasons. there is more classroom teaching during the slack winter season and less in the busy summer and autumn seasons. vacation is arranged in the busiest fishing season when teachers and students all go fishing. this not only enables the students to have the required classroom lessons, but combines education with physical labour. the aihu fishermen last year operated on 15 fishing grounds, travelling 250 kilometres, and the boat school moved with them.

HIGHWAY NETWORK

South China Autonomous Region Extends Highway Network

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jan. 24, 1973)

new highways totalling more than 10,000 kilometres have been built in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china in the great proletarian cultural revolution. this is more than twice the total length of highways in the region at the time of liberation in 1949. many remote mountain areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities are now accessible by motor roads.

one third of the counties in kwangsi had neither railways nor highways before 1949. communication facilities were particularly poor in mountain areas inhabited by minority people and this made it difficult to send out farm produce and ship in manufactured goods. profiteering merchants fleeced the people by selling at extortionate prices.

following chairman mao's teaching "defy difficulties and work hard to build the highway in order to help our fraternal nationalities", workers built roads with zeal. now all counties and 94 per cent of the people's communes in kwangsi are linked by motor roads.

pledging that they will "make the mountains bow and the rivers give way", people of various nationalities in kwangsi have worked with courage and revolutionary determination to build roads across rocky hills and rivers. in secluded hsilin county known as "the roof of kwangsi", even salt was difficult to obtain and the local people often had to go without it in their food. a highway leading to the mountainous county was opened in 1964. during the cultural revolution, local people of various nationalities joined the road builders in building another

highway. liu chang-chuan, chairman of the county revolutionary committee, climbed mountains and forded rivers with the builders and they constructed more than 200 kilometres of motor roads, with 26 bridges and over 600 culverts along the line. now all the six people's communes in the county can be reached by motor vehicles.

every day convoys of trucks send farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, cement and other materials to the countryside and bring farm and side-line products to the cities. now the daily freight moved by truck in kwangsi is equivalent to the total handled in two and a half years in the early post-liberation period. new roads also facilitate the transport of timber. kwangsi's timber output last year was 70 times the early post-liberation figure.

RECREATION

Recreational Activities of Shanghai Workers

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 24, 1973)

workers' cultural palaces in shanghai are now the scene of busy rehearsals of new items created by workers who will give performances from february 3rd to 5th, china's traditional spring festival.

most of the items reflect factory life, particularly the workers' initiative and creativeness, and achievements made during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

almost every factory has an amateur theatrical group, and many have their own writing teams consisting of young and middle-aged workers. these groups often give performances in factories.

the shanghai harbor administration writing team has produced over 100 items in the past two years. some items mirror vividly the life of dockers and are welcomed by them.

shanghai held a city-wide theatrical festival last year, and workers from more than 200 factories put on 37 performances of over 300 items, including plays, choral and solo singing, and operas in local form.

many shanghai workers are also sports activists. in their free time, they play basketball, volleyball, football, badminton and table tennis or hold matches in their own factories and in the more than 200 city and district stadiums. they also take part in running, tug of war and weight lifting every winter. most of the sports facilities were built by the state.

the city's basketball and other ball-game tournaments and a long distance running contest held last year had over 40,000 people taking part, most of them workers. some rank as outstanding athletes. most workers do calisthenics during work-breaks every day.

MEDICINE

Chinese Medical Journal Reports New Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1973)

the no. 1 1973 issue of the chinese medical journal carries articles on the replantation of severed limbs and in studies of coronary atherosclerosis.

the journal is a comprehensive chinese monthly with illustrations and abstracts in english of articles. it is edited and published by the chinese medical association.

an article "replantation of severed limbs and fingers" was contributed by the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital which in 1963 successfully replanted a severed limb for the first time in china. it systematically deals with the hospital's methods and experience in emergency treatment, debridement, replantation technique, post-operative care in the course of replantation and problems regarding tendon repair and suture, anastomosis of the blood vessels in fingers, correction of inadequate digital venous anastomosis and treatment of digital arterial defects.

between january 1963 and december 1971, 94 cases of replantation of severed limbs were performed by the hospital. the operation was successful in 79 cases, a survival rate of 84 per cent. from january 1966 to december 1971, the hospital operated on 151 patients for replantation of severed fingers. there was a survival rate of 56.3 per cent, 85 successful operations.

seven cases in illustrations show functional recovery of severed limbs. in one case, a worker with the right forearm cut off by a punching machine is now operating it as before. another shows a member of a rural people's commune whose right lower leg was severed by a tractor's shield is again driving a tractor. illustrations show a woman worker four of whose fingers were cut off by a shearing machine again operating it and playing an accordion six months after the replantation of the fingers.

the issue carries two articles on clinicopathologic studies of coronary atherosclerosis written by peking hospital and the departments of pathology of capital hospital and fu wai hospital of the chinese academy of medical sciences. other articles deal with experience in emergency treatment of acute myocardial infarction by two shanghai hospitals and theoretical research on the treatment of acute abdominal conditions with combined traditional and western medicine by nankai hospital in tientsin.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

South China Villages Improving Farmland

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

villages in fukien, yunnan, kiangsi and kwangsi in southern china are undertaking farmland improvement projects this winter to help get good harvests this year. in many areas the projects are in a bigger scale than last year's.

east china's coastal fukien province improved 28,000 hectares of low-yield land by the end of 1972, according to statistics from five administrative areas (each comprising a few to more than a dozen counties).

these areas reclaimed 1,700 hectares. thanks to the 1,200 new water conservancy projects, 3,400 more hectares were brought under irrigation. more than 3,000 farmland improvement projects are still under construction.

in yunnan, a border province in southwest china, 2.36 million peasants are at present working on such projects. leading cadres have gone down to the villages to make on-the-spot investigations and work alongside the masses.

the province is mountainous and most of the land has no irrigation facilities, so the projects centre on terracing the slopes, irrigation works and improving the soil. by mid-december, yunnan had terraced 9,200 hectares and brought an additional 1,900 hectares of land under irrigation. work has begun on more than 9,000 projects.

in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region, emphasis is on completing current water conservancy projects. 22,000 projects have already been completed so far, benefiting 20,000 hectares of farmland.

the construction of small water conservancy projects and the improvement of the existing ones in east china's kiangsi province are undertaken mainly by people's communes and production brigades. communes and brigades built 80 per cent of all the projects completed throughout the province. the province has to date completed over 5,000 small reservoirs and ponds and 50 small hydro-electric power stations. the acreage that gives high stable output irrespective of drought or excessive rain has been expanded.

GRAIN RESERVES

Grain Reserves Increase in East China Hsien

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jan. 25, 1973)

collective grain reserves put people's communes in wangchiang county in east china's anhwei province in good stead in the event of bad weather or other eventualities. this ensures the local peasants adequate supply of food grain in all years. collective grain reserves in the county, a famine-stricken area before liberation, now top 20,000 tons.

chairman mao teaches: "we must have grain reserves". in addition to state grain reserves, communes, production brigades and teams, and peasant households in china are all encouraged to store grain to prepare against war and natural calamities.

wangchiang county in the middle reaches of the yangtze river used to be a famine-stricken area before liberation. floods often hit districts along the river and drought affected the rolling land behind. many of the poor peasants had to flee their homes and go begging during famine years.

large numbers of reservoirs, drainage ditches, pumping stations and other water control projects were built after liberation, especially after the establishment of people's communes. this plus improved farming methods and good strains of seed has brought about a steady rise in grain output.

the county's unit.yield both in 1971 and 1972 topped the six ton per hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas south of the huai river.

communes, production brigades and teams in wangchiang county started storing grain in 1963 when they began to have a surplus after paying the agricultural tax, laying aside grain for food, livestock feed and seed and selling surplus grain to the state. they stored more in good years and less in normal years. as a result, grain reserves increased year after year.

collective grain reserves help the peasants tide over natural troubles. chinti commune was hit by floods in 1969 and 1970 and grain output dropped by one half. yet 65 out of the 67 production teams were able to rely on collective grain reserves to ensure their members adequate food grain without asking for state aid. production was restored quickly. the reserves were replenished after two successive good harvests in 1971 and 1972. some teams and peasant households now have more than one year's food grain in reserve.

COTTON HARVEST

East China Area Gathers Good Cotton Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 25, 1973)

the chiuchiang administrative region, the major cotton-grower in east china's kiangsi province, gathered a good harvest of cotton on 42,200 hectares of land last year. total output of ginned cotton reached 22,500 tons, surpassing the 1971 figure.

the region accounts.for one half of kiangsi's cotton production.

leading cadres of the region and counties went to the communes and production brigades, and helped

sum up advanced experience. last year's cotton sowing was completed ahead of time thanks to speedy progress of ploughing, application of basic manure and seed selection.

the success was also due to the irrigation projects built in 1972. 37 pumping stations were set up and over 6,660 hectares of terraced fields created in tuchang county in the winter of 1971 through the spring of 1972. the red soil of two-thirds of the cotton fields was transformed by deep ploughing, increasing basic manure and adding pond silt. the county had a record cotton harvest last year.

SNOWFALL

Timely Snow in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

a timely snow fell over shansi, hopei, shantung, honan and shensi provinces, and peking, tientsin and part of northeast china between january 22 and 24. this was the first snow to cover so wide an area in northern china this winter.

total precipitation over the past three days ranged from 10 to 20 mm. in some areas, and one to seven mm. in others.

the snow helped to ease the drought which had hit hopei province, peking and tientsin, and threatened many other areas where snow had been scarce. it would facilitate the growth of winter wheat, spring sowing and prevention of insect pests.

peasants in various areas are collect snowing to preserve soil moisture, while building more water conservancy projects in their efforts for a good harvest this year.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Condemns Assassination of Cabral by Portuguese Colonialists

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association in a statement today condemned the portuguese colonialists for the assassination of amilcar cabral, secretary general of (paigc) the african independence party of guinea and cape verde.

the statement says: "under his leadership, the guinean (bissau) people, who stand at the forefront of the struggle against u.s.-backed portuguese colonialism, have liberated over two-thirds of their country's territory, scored remarkable victories and forced portuguese domination to the verge of complete liquidation."

it says: "the aaja secretariat is convinced that the valiant guinean (bissau) people and the guerrilla fighters will turn their grief into greater strength, persevere in unity and in armed struggle for genuine independence and drive all the portuguese colonialists out of their motherland. it is confident that they will raise their vigilance higher and smash all the plots and intrigues of the enemy."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Journalists Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

milto fero, deputy editor-in-chief of "bashkimi" (unity) of albania, bekim gace, editor-in-chief of "poinieri" (the pioneer), and spiro dede, editor of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of the people) wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of peking press circles and departments concerned wang yi, hsieh li-fu, shih hai-yun, shih wei, an wen-yi and yang chao-lin.

present were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and thoma naqe, correspondent of "zeri i popullit" in peking.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were honoured at a banquet given yesterday evening by peking press circles. wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily", and milto fero, deputy editor-in-chief of "bashkimi" (unity) of albania, spoke at the banquet, they expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity between the people and journalists of china and albania would be evergreen.

during their stay in china, the albanian journalists visited factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest in peking, shenyang, anshan, talien, changsha, shaoshan, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, suchou and nanking. they were warmly received by local people wherever they went.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Prime Minister of Yemen Arab Republic Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Jan. 23, 1973)

abdulla al hajiri, prime minister of the yemen arab republic received li ching-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here yesterday and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Minister Receives Head of Chinese Government Maritime Transport Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 23, 1973)

rear admiral ismael huerta diaz, chilean minister of public works and transport, this noon received yu mei, head of the chinese government maritime transport delegation and vice-minister of communications.

present on the occasion were orlando neira, head of the chilean government maritime transport delegation and acting vice-minister of public works and transport, and the chinese ambassador to chile lin ping.

ismael huerta and yu mei had a cordial conversation.

luis moya, acting executive secretary for foreign economic relations of the foreign ministry of chile, met yu mei this afternoon.

orlando neira gave a dinner last evening in honour of the chinese delegation.

yesterday morning, friendly talks were held between the chinese and chilean government maritime transport delegations.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Leaves Baghdad

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Jan. 24, 1973)

chinese ambassador to iraq kung ta-fei left here by air yesterday.

he was sent off at the airport by director general of protocol of the iraqi foreign ministry abdul wadood al sheikhly, diplomatic envoys of various countries to iraq and chief representative of the palestine liberation organization in baghdad abu nidal.

present on the occasion were also charge d'affaires ad interim wang pu-yun and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here.

on the evening of january 21, kung ta-fei held a farewell reception.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the members of the delegation of activists in organizing exhibitions on china for japan-china friendship. present on the occasion were sun ping-hua, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi and tang chia-hsuan.

sent by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the delegation led by yoshio asano arrived in peking on january 17. it is scheduled to leave peking tomorrow for a visit to southern china before going home.

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih Meet and Fete Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with masao shimizu, leader of the japanese matsuyama ballet group, and his party.

later, kuo mo-jo and liao cheng-chih gave a banquet in honour of the japanese friends.

among those present were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, leading members of the departments concerned liu ching-tang, yu li-chun, sun ping-hua, lin lin, chin pu-chun and tiao ke-yuan, and artists of the china dance drama troupe.

CHINA AND MALAGASY

First Malagasy Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

albert rakoto ratsimamanga, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the malagasy republic to china today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion was j. ravoahangy andrianavalona, attache of the malagasy embassy here.

on hand was deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien.

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meet First Malagasy Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and ho ying, vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with albert rakoto ratsimamanga, first ambassador of the malagasy republic to china.

present on the occasion was j. ravoahangy andrianavalona, attache of the malagasy embassy here.

also present were leading members and staff members of departments concerned wen yeh-chan, chu chuan-hsien, lo hsu and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Economic, Trade and Goodwill Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

a mauritius economic, trade and goodwill mission led by k. jagatsingh, minister of economic planning and development, and j.m.m.g. marchand, minister of industry and commerce, arrived in peking from shanghai by plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to china. mrs. jagatsingh arrived on the same plane.

the mauritius guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned including wang ming-chun, wen yeh-chan, hsu li-chin and wu huan-hsing.

the economic, trade and goodwill mission from mauritius arrived in shanghai yesterday. a banquet in its honour was given in the evening by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. the distinguished mauritius guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition this morning.

Acting Minister Li Chiang Fetes Mauritius Economic, Trade and Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 24, 1973)

li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the members of the mauritius economic, trade and goodwill mission led by k. jagatsingh, minister of economic planning and development, and j.m.m.g. marchand, minister of industry and commerce; and mrs. jagatsingh.

present at the banquet were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned including wang ming-chun, wen yeh-chan, hsu li-chin, ting hsueh-sung and wu huan-hsing.

acting minister li chiang and minister jagatsingh spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. li chiang said that though china and mauritius were far apart geographically, the two

peoples had the common experience of suffering from imperialist and colonialist oppression and plunder, and they sympathized with and supported each other in their common protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he said that the current visit to china of the economic, trade and goodwill mission led by their excellencies the two ministers would surely strengthen the friendship between the two peoples and promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, k. jagatsingh said that the mission had brought to the chinese people and government the friendly greetings of the prime minister and the people of mauritius. he said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the two peoples had come to know each other much better. "we should strengthen further the economic, trade and cultural relations existing between our two countries to our mutual benefit," he added.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Li Chiang, Chen Mu-hua Meet Mauritius Economic, Trade and Goodwill Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the members of the mauritius economic, trade and goodwill mission led by k. jagatsingh, minister of economic planning and development, and j.m.m.g. marchand, minister of industry and commerce.

mrs. jagatsingh was present.

members of the mission present were o.p. nijhawan, director of the planning bureau under the ministry of economic planning and development, and m.b. arouff, secretary for industrial development, and g.w. adolphe, director of the supply bureau, of the ministry of industry and commerce.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including wang ming-chun, wen yeh-chan, hsu li-chin, chu chuan-hsien, chi chao-pu, shen jo-yun, chao ching-tien and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Hague for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1973)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left the hague by air for home on january 24 after concluding its friendly visit to the netherlands.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by van oorschot, director-general for foreign economic relations of the ministry of economic affairs of the netherlands, and his wife, as well as other government officials.

also present were ho teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands and representatives of the chinese residents in that country.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Nguyen Duy Trinh Receives Chinese Cinema Study Group

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Jan. 23, 1973)

nguyen duy trinh, vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam received yesterday the chinese cinema study group led by huo yu-sheng on a visit to the d.r.v.n.

the vice-premier had a cordial talk with the members of the group.

present at the reception were le tung son, standing member of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries and wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador here.

the chinese cinema study group arrived in viet nam last october on the invitation of the viet nam commission for cultural relations with foreign countries. they met with their vietnamese colleagues and had cordial talks with them. they also visited a number of production and combat units in north viet nam and shot films there.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Peking Reception Marks Second Anniversary of Second Republic of Uganda

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1973)

charge d'affaires
ad interim of the uganda embassy in peking matovu and his wife gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the second anniversary of the second republic of uganda.

among those present at the reception were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the people's liberation army; and leading members of other chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chen shu-fu, shih lin, chiao shan-min, peng min, li ching-chuan, miao hai-ling, wang shih-yen, hsiang chien, ting hsueh-sung and wang hao.

also present were sarin chhak, foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

February 9, 1973 No. 5311

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* NATIONAL *
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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

In-Depth Development of Support-the-Government and Cherish-the-People Movement in the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, January 25, 1973) Commanders and fighters of the three services of the PLA, having inherited and making manifest the glorious tradition of the People's Liberation Army, are developing extensively the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement in a penetrating manner, strengthening further the unity between the army and the government and the army and the people. Stirring sights of the army cherishing the people and the people supporting the army may be seen everywhere throughout the country.

Since the publication of the circular by the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee on developing the support-the-army and give-preferential-treatment-to-families-of-armymen and the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movements in an intenssive manner during the New Year and the Chinese Spring Festival of 1973, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole army have actively responded to the call. Leadership departments of various units have severally made arrangements and set a demand on units under them to take criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as the guideline, carry out education in ideology and political line and improve the understanding of commanders and fighters regarding the great importance of strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement.

Many of the leadership cadres have gone deep into the company units, organized the commanders and fighters to study Chairman Mao's platform for building the people's army as well as such teachings as "The army should be united as one with the people," learned the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, and studied over again the glorious tradition of our army in supporting the government and cherishing the people.

Such units as the "First Regiment of Tsinan" (济南第一团), the "T'ashan Heroic Regiment," (塔山英雄团), the "Loyang Battalion" (洛阳营) and "Ma T'ing-fu Cherish-the-People Model Company" (马定夫爱民模范连) have carried out education in revolutionary tradition on the cadres and fighters. The "Observe-Discipline and Cherish-the-People Model Company" (遵纪爱民模范连) of a certain unit of the Peking Command has spoken to the new fighters not long after their enlistment on how, during the period of the revolutionary war, the company, by consciously respecting the local government and safeguarding the interests of the people, educated the younger generation to maintain and bring into play the glorious tradition of the people's army and became good fighters in observing discipline and cherishing the people.

For the past year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Liberation Army should learn from the people of the whole country," various units of the PLA have developed extensive activities of learning from the people. In the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement, there is a further development in this study activity. Many of the units have organized study missions and visiting teams to go to local Party and government organs as well as factories and mining enterprises and invite the comrades of these units to give an account of their experience and comprehension of the criticize-revisionism and rectify the style of work movement, and in conscientiously reading works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, in criticizing vigorously the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and in unremittingly raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

A certain unit of the Shenyang Command recently invited the local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants to make more than 20 reports to the unit and give an account of how they grasped revolution and stimulated production under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, which enabled the commanders and fighters to learn a lively lesson. The trainees of the political work cadre inspection team of a certain unit of the Nanking Command have gone to production teams in the countryside for participation in labor on the one hand and to learn the fine ideology and style of the poor and lower-middle peasants on the other.

In the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement, commanders and fighters of various units actively support the socialist construction where they are stationed, enthusiastically doing good work for the people and strengthening the fish and water friendship between the army and the people. At present, rural areas everywhere throughout the country are actively stepping up basic winter farming and water conservation construction. Some of the units in Lanchow, Tsinan and Wuhan as well as in the Sinkiang Military Region have sent out cadres to drill wells, dig ditches and level the land together with the broad masses of commune members of rural people's communes.

The cadres and fighters of a certain unit of the Kirin Command, sent to take part in manual labor in the nearby people's commune where they were stationed, by laboring shoulder-to-shoulder together with the commune members have learned from one another and spurred one another on. The navy, the air

force and many units in Kunming and Ch'engtu have also sent out propaganda teams, movie projection teams and mobile medical teams to give theatrical shows and provide medical treatment for the local people.

A certain transport fleet on the Fukien Front has also organized comfort groups to go to the large and small islands nearby to inquire about the fishing people, and the army and people talk happily about the profound friendship forged by fighting shoulder-to-shoulder together. Comrades of the comfort groups expressed their gratitude for the concern, love and support shown by the fishing people for the fighters whom they regarded as their kinsfolk. The cadres and fighters of the "Cherish-the-People Model Company" (愛民模范連) of a certain unit of the Canton Command, in the support-the-government and cherish-the-people movement, have talked freely with the Yao nationality people about the excellent situation both inside and outside the country and criticized the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They jointly expressed the resolution that they must strengthen army-people unity under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The company of a certain unit of the Peking Command in which the late "Cherish-the-People Model" (愛民模范) Hsieh Ch'en used to belong to, braving the intense cold, called on production brigades where it was stationed to inquire about them, studied the 1973 New Year's Day editorial of the two Central newspapers and one magazine together with the commune members, went over again Chairman Mao's directive, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" domination over others, and resolved to further implement the great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" advanced by Chairman Mao and score an even greater victory in the coming year.

Many of the units have also sent out cadres and fighters to inquire warmly the families of martyrs, the families of armymen, and the invalid, demobilized and retired armymen in cities and villages where they have been stationed, to call on old people honored during the period of the revolutionary war as "mother to soldiers whom they regarded as kinsfolk" and "support-the-front model" and to inquire about some retired old Red Army fighters and emulate their revolutionary spirit.

Since the New Year, various units have organized a large number of propaganda teams and people's discipline inspection teams to go to nearby factories, organs, schools and people's communes where they are stationed to seek extensively the views of the people and the Party and government organs, and to inspect conditions in the implementation of the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. Many of the units have, on the basis of the condition of the inspection, summed up the work of supporting the government and cherishing the people for the past year and more, drawn up contracts for supporting the government and cherishing the people, and resolved in the coming year to strengthen a step further unity between the army and the government and unity between the army and the people, so that the army and the people will always be united as one.

* * *

LOWER LEVEL CADRE

Distinguish Between the Right and the Wrong Line and Acquire a Correct Understanding of Oneself

by

Hsiang Feng-lin (項风林), Secretary of the Party Committee of Luchiang hsien, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 21, 1973)

In the criticize-revisionism and rectification and ideological and political line education process, I have realized through reading and studying seriously that to carry out properly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, I must doggedly adhere to dialectical materialism and historical materialism and take the proletarian revolutionary line as a yardstick in making a strict self-analysis and give more thought to my own weaknesses, shortcomings and errors and distinguish between the right and the wrong line. Only in this way can I acquire a correct understanding of myself and assume a correct attitude toward the masses and toward the great proletarian cultural revolution.

(1)

The hsien Party committee represents the Party in the hsien-wide implementation of the Party's line and policy. Important acts and speeches of the hsien Party committee leadership cadres represent either an embodiment of the spirit of the Party's line and policy or a violation of such spirit.

I was formerly secretary of the CCP Luchiang hsien committee. For my implementation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, I was criticized by the masses in the great proletarian cultural revolution. Later, in a relatively short period, I was absorbed into the newborn hsien revolutionary committee. When the new hsien Party committee was established, I was again elected hsien Party committee secretary. My determination then was to put my trust in the masses, rely on them and do my work properly. But due to inadequate attention to the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and a low consciousness of the line, I still often developed new erroneous ideas in my work.

In July 1969, Luchiang hsien received within a few days over 1,000 millimeters of rainfall, causing a disastrous flood rarely seen in history. In the flood-afflicted area, I saw some people busy moving house without paying attention to fighting the flood and protecting the dam. I witnessed over 100,000 mow of soon-to-be-reaped crops being swallowed up by floods. To the masses I voiced my view that it was necessary to evacuate the masses from the dangerous area but that it was more necessary to take flood-prevention measures to protect the dam. But an undercurrent of opposition ran very strong among some cadres and people. Certain persons even said, "Hsiang Fen-liang is again giving blind orders." I was very much hurt. I thought I trusted the masses

and yet the masses had no trust in me. What I said no longer counted. This only pointed to an ideological wavering on my part, my determination to have a firm trust in the masses again shaken.

What was at the bottom of such an ideological wavering? I gradually came to know why, after a long period of thinking, especially after a reading and study process. Chairman Mao pointed out, "Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin taught us to study conditions earnestly with objective and realistic conditions, not subjective wishes, in mind." I had directly run afoul of this very rule. I stressed the need of flood-prevention measures to protect the dam. This was a well-meaning subjective wish. But it was in a way detached from objective reality as I lacked a concrete understanding and made no concrete analysis of the then prevailing rain situation, the water tide and geographical and other factors. My view was fit for some areas on the lower reaches marked by a wide river bed, a quick drainage and a slow flow. It was rather unfit for some areas on the upper reaches marked by a narrow river bed, and a rapid flow.

Facts showed that due to the torrential rains and the rushing mountain streams, some sections of the dam on the upper reaches could not be protected. Meanwhile, concerning some rational part of my own opinion, I failed to clarify things and to do everything I could to preach it among the masses with a view to its being understood and accepted. I also ran directly counter to a basic work line long formulated for us by Chairman Mao: "The basic Marxist-Leninist principle is to make the masses know their own interests and get united and fight for their own interests."

In these circumstances, it was entirely right and proper for me to accept the mass criticism. Yet I did not humbly listen to the mass opinion and instead erroneously took it as a case of the masses not trusting in myself. This was a manifestation of my lack of trust in the masses and a result of the idealist conception of history rearing its head. In a self-analysis, I not only saw my own shortcomings and errors but also had a better understanding of the masses. My consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was enhanced.

(2)

After the establishment of the new Party committee of Luchiang, under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, due to the unity and solidarity of the leading squad of the hsien Party committee and the concerted efforts on the part of the broad masses of cadres, revolution and production in Luchiang showed relatively quick and satisfactory development. Newspapers often had reports on Luchiang. The upper-level leadership also cited Luchiang. Among the masses there also appeared a good comment on the hsien Party committee. At this time, my heart swelled with joy. This was followed by a string of reminiscences about my "good family background," "early participation in revolution" and "something achieved in work performance." The erroneous idea that I "had all along been correct" again reared its head.

While undergoing ideological and political line education, I came to understand that I had not been correct at all times.

In the second half of 1963, I came to Luchiang. Due to my low theoretical level and my low consciousness of the line, I tackled the first job in the "4-clearance" campaign in Luchiang by following Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line of "striking at a wide area to protect a handful." When the great proletarian cultural revolution first began, I had a pretty shallow understanding of this great revolutionary campaign. I again carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois reactionary line. I suppressed the revolutionary mass campaign and gave protection to a handful of persons in power within the Party who followed the capitalist road. As these things came back to mind, I felt deeply that though in the past I subjectively wanted the proletariat to exercise proper power, yet due to the wrong line followed, I had actually lent a hand to the bourgeoisie and damaged proletarian interests. I could not help feeling thankful to the Party and the masses for having given me criticism and education in the great proletarian cultural revolution. I was hauled back from the revisionist line to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

All work achievements of Luchiang hsien should be credited to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to the hard struggle of the broad revolutionary masses and basic-level cadres. In the past, I concerned myself with only field management and forgot the revolutionary line. Grain, oil and cotton output always failed to move ahead. Per-mow grain output had all along hovered around 500 catties. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the unfolding of a penetrating campaign of "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," per-mow grain output was upped by over 200 catties in just two years.

Formerly, in doing work at a fixed point, I paid no attention to the tremendous reservoir of socialist activism in the masses and followed not the road of self-reliance and hard struggle. Instead I laid stress on material support from the government. I supplied such manure as was needed and such money as was needed. Guided by this erroneous idea of sole reliance on support, I worked for three consecutive years. Though I exerted the greatest efforts, the production features of the said point had scarcely changed.

Later, I worked at another point. In every way I doggedly followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and energetically sought Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as a guide. I stressed proletarian politics in command. I made a point of applying the spirit of Tachai to mass education. Party policy was carried out on a solid basis. The basic-level cadres were united and relied upon to arouse and count on the masses in seeking self-reliance and associating the revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude in a major effort at scientific farming. Thus, after three years of efforts, per-mow grain output rose from 300-odd catties to over 800 catties, surpassing the target set in the National Program for Agricultural Development. Facts bore eloquent testimony to a truth: "A correct or incorrect line ideologically and politically decides everything."

That I could achieve something in my work in Luchiang was the very result of my continuously receiving education and continuously correcting myself. Only after a serious reading and study process did I come to understand more deeply that I had before amplified the momentarily correct part of self as the always correct entire self. I was willing to see the successful side and unwilling to look at the other side--shortcomings and errors. I even negated past mistakes in light of present achievements. Such a way of thinking is an obstacle, idealist and metaphysical and entirely wrong.

(3)

In the past, the masses criticized my seeking fixed remuneration in agriculture as the pursuit of material incentives and workpoints in command. Now, in the firm implementation of the Party's rural economic policy and in seeking fixed remuneration, how should I take a correct attitude toward the mass criticism of me? How to avoid again the error of seeking material incentives and workpoints in command? To clarify this point, I repeatedly studied relevant works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Lenin pointed out, "Criticism should be like this: Instead of making a comparative contrast between a certain fact and a concept, we should compare and contrast it with another fact. Concerning such criticism, the only thing important is to do everything possible to study and clarify these two facts."

Chairman Mao said, "The line is the lever, and, with it uplifted, everything will fall into place."

I seriously studied these teachings. With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line taken as a yardstick, I subjected the various above-mentioned situations to repeated comparisons and analyses, and sought out the crux of the problem. Some things that looked superficially similar were in fact marked by a difference in quality. The socialist principle of "from each according to ability and to each according to labor" rested on the foundation of socialist ownership of means of production. It was fundamentally opposed to the landlord-bourgeois distribution system of gaining something for nothing. It correctly reflected the level of production development in the socialist period and the degree of consciousness of the masses. It reflected the objective economic laws of a socialist society. But at the same time, it "acquiesces in the born privileges of unequal work abilities" (Marx), not having broken out of the confines of bourgeois jurisdiction. Therefore, to carry out thoroughly this principle, we must persist in putting proletarian politics in command and encourage people to do active labor for socialism with revolutionary interests in mind. Yet Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers energetically distorted this principle by withdrawing proletarian politics from command in a vain attempt to alter this socialist principle into revisionism representing material incentives and workpoints in command. People were led down the evil road of doing labor in pursuit of individual immediate material interests to pave the way for a capitalist comeback.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of the revisionist line, I failed to adhere doggedly to dialectical materialism

in a proper way. I set more store by the material than by the human factor. Under the influence of this erroneous idea, some production teams paid no attention to ideological-political work for the masses' benefit in their desire to fulfill their production assignments. One-sidedly, they applied the method of awarding more workpoints as a stimulation to production activism or took workpoints as a way of punishment to uphold labor discipline. As a result, not only was the fulfillment of production assignments hampered but also mass political enthusiasm dampened and mass unity adversely affected. Now, in seeking socialist fixed remuneration, we must very properly draw on past experiences and lessons, stress at all times ideological and political line education, and teach the peasants to doggedly follow the socialist road, to continuously fight spontaneous capitalist tendencies and the concept of private ownership and to consciously do labor for socialist revolution and construction.

With proletarian politics put in command, the award of rational remuneration according to the quality and amount of labor means not only an emphasis on a socialist labor attitude but also non-neglect of the distribution of materials and products according to labor. Thus, a boost is given to the stimulation of mass socialist enthusiasm. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is correctly carried out. This is fundamentally different from the pursuit of material incentives and workpoints in command under the influence of the revisionist line before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

A comparison and an analysis thus made enabled me to draw a line of distinction between proletarian and bourgeois ideas, between socialism and capitalism as far as the problem of remuneration and the line was concerned. Taking Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as a measure of right and wrong helped dispel bias in treating my own problems. A correct idea of self allowed correct attitude toward the masses and toward the great proletarian cultural revolution.

While seriously reading and studying and raising my ideological awareness of self, of the masses and of the great proletarian cultural revolution, I have also made a point of changing my own style and going among the masses to make investigations and studies. In the practice of struggle, I have cemented my ties with the masses and raised my consciousness of line struggle and further realized the great significance of a correct attitude toward self, toward the masses and toward the great proletarian cultural revolution. My determination is matched by my confidence. I will take big strides forward along the broad road of continuous revolution under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

* * *

WOMEN CADRES

Peking Textile System Energetically Trains Women Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report) The textile industry system of Peking energetically promotes and trains women cadres. At present, women cadres account for 37 percent of the on-the-job cadres of the whole system. Under the leadership and help of Party organizations at various levels, they are continuously raising class-struggle and line-struggle consciousness and their practical work ability. They play an important role in the three major revolutionary movements.

Through studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, Party organizations at various levels of the textile industry system of Peking municipality realize that after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of women workers have raised their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution and are playing an outstanding role in the three major revolutionary movements, and that those elite elements of female workers should be selectively promoted to leadership posts at various levels to bring their role into better play.

For several years, the Party committee of the Peking Woolen Textile Factory has successively promoted and trained 16 female cadres from among workers and general cadres to take up leadership work at various levels. The number of female cadres of Peking Basic Fiber Textile Factory makes up over 50 percent of the total personnel of the whole factory. Along with the broad masses of workers, they make revolution and promote production in a continuous effort to create new achievements.

In training women cadres, the Peking Municipal Textile Industry Bureau and the Party organizations of various factories under it first help them to study seriously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The bureau and factories constantly hold reading classes for women cadres. At the same time, they strengthen leadership over the study effort of on-the-job female cadres, sum up and exchange study experience and continuously raise the level of their mastery of theory. In the great cultural revolution, old worker Wu Feng-lan of the Peking Knitting Main Factory acted as a member of the standing committee of the Party committee and secretary of the Party branch of the interlacing workshop. She had only a higher primary school cultural standard, but with the help of the factory Party committee she assiduously tackled "The Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice," "On Contradiction," etc. Her Marxist-Leninist level was enhanced.

Wu Fen-lan set herself strict demands. Despite a change in her duties, she maintained the true features of the working class and persisted in doing labor, and involving herself deeply in reality in making investigations and

studies. In three years, she visited over 200 worker families, doing elaborate political work on them. She won the praise of the workers.

The Peking municipal textile industry system also makes a point of placing female cadres on the forefront of class struggle and line struggle. This is to let them face the storm and the world, raise their consciousness and acquire more skills. The Peking Cotton Carpet Factory, Peking No. 2 Cotton Textile Mill, Peking No. 3 Cotton Textile Mill, Peking Woolen Carpet Factory, Peking Linen Sheet Factory and other units have all promoted a number of female cadres to take up Party committee and revolutionary committee leadership work. They are made to shoulder a heavy burden for the revolution.

To change the backward features of the Peking Silk and Satin Factory, the Peking Textile Industry Bureau has selected a female cadre as the No. 1 person of this factory. She joins other cadres in making penetrating investigations and studies, conducting line education and seriously implementing policy. An effective boost is provided for the socialist activism of the broad masses of workers. A prominent change has taken place in the features of the whole factory. New achievements are scored in revolution and production.

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Changchiak'ou Municipal Rubber Factory Mindful of Training Women Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 27, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang) The Party committee of Changchiak'ou Municipal Rubber Factory of Hopei Province is mindful of training female cadres from among women workers. They are helped to read and study seriously and raise the level of their mastery of theory and work ability and give full play to their positive role in the three major revolutionary movements.

The female workers of this factory make up over 60 percent of the total number of workers of the whole factory. The factory Party committee pays great attention to training and selecting and promoting cadres from among female workers. At present, of cadres at and above the workshop level in the whole factory, female cadres make up 37 percent. The role of shift group leader of the first grade is played by women mostly.

To raise the theoretical level and practical work ability of these women cadres as soon as possible, the Party committee of the factory first pays attention to a proper theoretical study effort on their part. The factory has held successively a study class for 14 terms. Women cadres are organized to study seriously books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. Now, the female cadres of the whole factory have generally completed reading Chairman Mao's five philosophical works including "On Practice," "On Contradiction," etc., and relevant chapters of Marxist-Leninist works including "The Communist Manifesto," etc.

Ch'iao Shu-chen, a member of the Party committee of the factory and secretary of the Party branch of the sewing workshop, has a relatively low cultural level. After becoming a cadre, she studies assiduously and combines cultural with theoretical studies. In practical work, she applies Marxist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in handling problems. This workshop originally had two shifts which had not shown adequate unity. This hampered the development of revolution and production in the whole workshop.

To solve this problem, Ch'iao Shu-chen went deep among the masses to make investigations and studies and solicit opinions from all quarters. Meanwhile, she did elaborate political-ideological work. This made for strengthened unity between the cadres and the people of the two shifts. They team up making revolution and promoting production. Production assignments are fulfilled from month to month. The workshop becomes an advanced one in the whole factory.

In training female cadres, the Party committee of Changchiak'ou Municipal Rubber Factory not only encourage them to be bold in work but also make a point of giving them concrete guidance in their work at all times. This enables them to raise their level of leadership more rapidly.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

East Wind Blows Through the Three-Province Slope

- An account of the deeds of the people of various nationalities in the Hunan-Kwangsi-Kweichow border area who are united in fighting to achieve victory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 25, 1973)

Where Hunan, Kwangsi and Kweichow meet is the Three-Province Slope. Here to the east is the Tup'o commune of the T'ungtao Tung Autonomous Hsien, Hunan Province; to the south, the Tutung commune, Sanchiang Tung Autonomous Hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region; to the west, the Hsinhua commune, Lip'ing hsien, Kweichow Province. Lifting high the banner of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the four nationalities of Tung, Miao, Yao and Han people inhabiting this area learn from and help one another to seek mutual progress. The East wind of the great proletarian cultural revolution has resulted in the flower of unity for victory blooming everywhere in the Three-Province Slope of today.

Learn from One Another To Seek Mutual Progress

Wu Yung-pin, secretary of the Party committee of Tutung commune, Kwangsi and Yin Te-chung, secretary of the Party committee of Tup'o commune, Hunan, are both Tung cadres from poor peasants' families.

At the end of 1969, after the establishment of the new Party committee of Tup'o commune, Yin Te-chung pondered over a problem day and night: After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses were aroused in their enthusiasm "to learn from Tachai in agriculture." The key to an earliest possible change in the features of Tup'o lay in the leader. It was reported that Tutung commune, Kwangsi, had done well in learning from Tachai in agriculture. He therefore went there to acquire the experience.

Secretary of the Party committee of the Tutung commune Wu Yung-pin warmly received this neighbor and fellow fighter. They talked freely on their understanding of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and exchanged lessons and experiences in their work. Raised in Tutung commune, Wu Yung-pin formerly considered himself well-informed both geographically and socially. He wanted to handle things the way he considered right. He ran into many snags.

Once, the hsien handed down to Tutung commune a plan for afforesting a 5,000 mow area. He thought, all over the mountains were tea oil trees. Where could room be found for afforestation? He approached the hsien for a cutback in the assignment.

Later, with the help of the leading comrades of the hsien Party committee, he acted according to Chairman Mao's teaching, "All conclusions come at the end of an investigation of the situation." He made rounds of the whole commune

and humbly learned from the masses. He had the situation clarified. He aroused the masses in a fight that lasted one winter and one spring. The afforestation assignment was overfulfilled.

Practice made Wu Yung-ping realize that the masses had a large wealth of valuable experience and good methods and that only by trusting the masses and relying on them could we fulfill the assignment entrusted to us by the Party.

Wu Yung-pin's personal understanding gave Yin Te-chung great enlightenment. It turned out that Yin Te-chung had worked in Tup'o for ten straight years. He formerly thought that in directing production and handling problems, he could tell what was what, even blindfolded. Encumbered with this "burden," he could not see any new things. Work progress was always slow. Now with an answer obtained, he became clear-minded. He was determined to go deep among the masses to make investigations and studies to seek a new idea of Tup'o and its transformation.

In this high and cold mountainous area of Tup'o, could double-cropping rice be introduced? Some people said, "It's not simple to succeed in planting just one crop. How can we expect two?" Yin Te-chung went deep into the midst of Ch'uichai brigade to stay at a fixed point. He joined commune members in combining experiment with exploration. At last, the laws governing the growth of double-cropping rice were grasped. In the whole brigade, the area under double-cropping rice was rapidly expanded from 30 mow to 500 mow. Per-mow output stayed above 800 catties. After the experience of Ch'uichai brigade was popularized in the whole commune, very satisfactory results were achieved.

The achievements scored by Tup'o commune in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture further gave Tutung commune great inspiration. Wu Yung-pin personally led the cadres of the brigades and production teams of the whole commune in crossing over mountains and ridges to Tup'o commune for an inspection. In this way, the two communes learned from each other and encouraged each other. They were cited models of unity of various nationalities in fighting on the Three-Province Slope.

Make a Concerted Effort in Building Irrigation Facilities

In the deep-plunging valley ringed by towering mountains of the Three-Province Slope runs a stream. On both its banks the Tung, Miao, Yao and Han had long thought of damming up the stream where lies the Tat'ang Depression. The aim was to build a reservoir to change the features of the mountainous area and reap a bumper harvest in agriculture. But due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, this wish of the people of various nationalities had all along been left unfulfilled.

In 1969, guided by the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tutung commune, Kwangsi and the Hsinhua commune, Kweichow, jointly formulated a construction program

for the Tat'ang Depression Reservoir. A joint command headquarters was established. Not long after, over 2,000 commune members of both sexes breezily moved into the worksite. They camped. They plunged into the battle to build the reservoir.

Once, in setting off explosives to obtain rocks, the Yao civilian workers succeeded in exploding only six of the seven charges exploded. Platoon leader Shih Liang-fu thought that one had gone dead. But walking close, he saw the fuse still blazing and "hissing." "Dangerous!" he cried, and wheeled around to run. "Lie down, quick!" shouted Tung worker Ch'in Hsien-chang hidden in a safety trench, deep concern in his voice. Meanwhile, like an arrow, he darted forward. He threw himself on Shih Liang-fu, covering the latter with his body. A loud explosion was followed by a shower of pebbles. Shih Liang-fu and Ch'in Hsien-chang remained intact.

The news of the Tutung and Hsinhua communes building a reservoir in the Tat'ang Depression reached the Tup'o commune, Hunan. The responsible comrades of the Party committee of the commune personally led 30 to 40 representatives of Tung, Miao and Han commune members to the worksite on a learning mission. They brought with them timber urgently needed for the project. Many poor and lower-middle peasants also sent vegetables to the worksite.

After three years of united fighting by the people of various nationalities, on the Three-Province Slope rose a big water-retention dam 50 meters high and over 100 meters long. With work on the reservoir triumphantly completed, a storage capacity of 1,800,000 cubic meters was obtained. This allowed natural-flow irrigation for 2,000 mow of rice of the two communes. A harvest was guaranteed in spite of drought and waterlogging. Also made possible was the reclamation of over 1,200 mow of land. When a name was to be assigned to the reservoir, the people of various nationalities of the Three-Province Slope said, "Let's call it 'Unity Reservoir'."

Help Each Other and Change Features

The Tung poor and lower-middle peasants of Hsingfeng brigade of Tup'o commune, Hunan Province, had over 100 mow of rice lying at Wangt'ien Ditch over 10 li from the mountain village. Due to slipshod farm work and the damage done by wild beasts, output for a time stayed very low. In the winter of 1969, they decided to transfer a portion of the commune members to settle down here. The aim was to change the low-output aspect.

The Yao and Tung cadres and commune members of the Kaoshan brigade of the Hsinhua commune, Kweichow Province, staying near the Wangt'ieh Ditch warmly received their new neighbors. Seeing a lack of housing, they helped with the hauling of timber and the building of matsheds. Where there was a shortage of farm tools, they took the initiative to lend theirs. Sixty-odd-year-old Yao and old poor peasant Huang Ming-t'i thought of the time before liberation when the Tung and Yao people shared the same stream water, cultivated the same plot of field, walked the same road when begging for rice and lived in the same cave. Today, under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the people of various nationalities are building new socialist

villages shoulder-to-shoulder and hand-to-hand. At the thought of this, Oldster Huang Ming-t'i felt all the more moved. Every day he got up early and slept late as he climbed up steep slopes in disregard of the biting cold to haul one load after another of reeds. He had the Tung commune members' houses fenced in neatly and compactly. Thus, with the help of the Tung people, the cadres and commune members of Wangt'ien Ditch overcame various difficulties. Land was improved and additional manure applied. Fine seed strains were popularized. In a matter of two years, grain output here rose from over 50,000 catties to more than 70,000 catties.

Once, Kaoshan brigade suffered the misfortune of a fire disaster. The cadres and commune members of the Hsinfeng brigade regarded the class brothers' difficulties as their own. The Party branch of the brigade sent people up to offer comfort, and, at the same time, helped with the resumption of production. The Kaoshan brigade had an inadequate supply of draft oxen. The pace of production was very slow. The Hsingfeng brigade picked four sinewy and brawny big oxen to send up in support. This year, despite the fire disaster and the threat of drought, per-mow grain output of the Kaoshan brigade surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

Be Vigilant Against Disruption By the Enemy At All Times

The people of various nationalities of the Three-Province Slope never for a minute forget the Party's basic line and get united toward the same goal in vanquishing the class enemy.

Once, a rich peasant element not yet properly transformed of Yima brigade of the Tutung commune, Kwangsi, incited several unknowing persons to go uphill to shovel away the crops of the Mengch'ung brigade of the Tup'o commune, Hunan. A landlord element of the Mengch'ung brigade availed himself of the opportunity to provoke people in a vain attempt to incite trouble to wreck national unity. The leading members of the Party branches of the two brigades bore firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "National struggle, in the final analysis, is a problem of class struggle." They went deep among the masses to arouse them in exposing the enemy's plot to wreck unity.

Sixty-eight-year-old Miao poor peasant P'an Ch'i-yu of the Mengch'ung village feelingly told everyone a sad story in the past: It was 1939. To lay hold of a plot of forest-clad land, the masters of the Miao nationality and village elders provoked a national dispute. Later, the masters and village elders again worked in collusion with the Kuomintang reactionary group. Three innocent poor peasants were put in jail on trumped-up charges. Many class brothers were compelled to sell their daughters and sons or escape to other villages. The Miao masters and village elders further availed themselves of the opportunity to set up a big stone tablet marking the borderline of the two provinces to forbid the coming and going of the people of the two provinces.

After the liberation, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, the people of various nationalities of the border area got united and toppled village elders and masters. The stone tablet was shattered to

pieces. This vivid class education gave everyone a higher degree of consciousness and made them more clear-sighted. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the Mengch'ung brigade and Mayü brigade dragged out the class enemies in their brigades. Revolutionary unity was further strengthened.

Practice of struggle has strengthened the class struggle concept of the people of various nationalities of the Three-Province Slope. They have further rounded out the joint-defense organization and strengthened the build-up of the militia. They constantly work together analyzing the new trends in class struggle. They are doubly vigilant against the class enemy's disruption and harassment.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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GRAIN RESERVES

Actively Help Communes and Production Brigades Take Care of Collective Grain Reserves Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 26, 1973)

No Loss in Reserve Grain Due To Spoiling in Ch'ingyün Hsien

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, January 25, 1973) In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to grasp firmly the food grains," while energetically carrying out the work of taking care of the granaries of the state well, food departments in Ch'ingyün hsien, Shantung Province, also actively help the production brigades to take good care of grain reserves and seed grain.

Last year, Ch'ingyün hsien overcame a serious drought to score a bumper harvest, and the average per-mow yield of grain in the whole hsien showed an increase of 48 percent over that of the preceding year. In addition to the bumper harvests scored over the past several years, already some over 1,000 production teams in rural people's communes throughout the hsien had collective grain reserves.

For the sake of helping them to take care of collective grain reserves and seed grain well, the food bureau of Ch'ingyün hsien organized the workers to read seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, carried out education in ideology and political line on them, and enabled them to understand that helping the production brigades with the work of taking care of grain well was a concrete action for implementing the great strategic policy of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" of Chairman Mao, and a responsibility that food departments should carry out. The food bureau has listed this item of work in its agenda of important matters and regularly carried out study and made arrangements.

For the sake of concretely helping the production brigades to raise their technical level for taking care of grain, food departments of the hsien and communes have held 16 terms of technical training class to train more than 2,100 controllers for taking care of grain. The food bureau of the hsien has also transferred five permanent technicians for making mobile inspection of conditions in looking after grain and teaching people the technique of taking care of grain. At present, the keeping of collective grain reserve by various communes and production brigades in Ch'ingyün hsien is getting better, and they have basically succeeded in suffering no loss due to spoiling.

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Sharp Decrease in Losses in Huach'iao Ch'ü, Kuangch'i Hsien

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, January 25, 1973) While taking good care of the granaries of the state, the grain control office of Huach'iao ch'ü in Kuangch'i hsien, Hupeh Province, at the same time actively helps the production brigades of rural people's communes to take care of their grain reserves well. Last year, collective grain reserves of communes and production brigades in the whole hsien increased from the 3,910,000 catties in 1965 to 22,180,000 catties, while losses dropped from 4.5 per mille to 2.23 per mille.

In helping the rural communes and production brigades take good care of food reserves grain well, the grain control office of Huach'iao ch'ü has mainly grasped the following items of work:

1. Centralized the training of grain reserve controllers for communes and production brigades. Last year, the grain control office had on three occasions assembled the 365 grain reserve controllers of various communes and production brigades in the whole ch'ü for training, carried out education in ideology and line on them, and organized them to exchange experience in taking care of grain, which played a very effective part in raising the level of everyone in taking care of grain.

2. Help the communes and production brigades to establish such systems as a special control system for storing grain and building an account, as well as a system of safe-keeping responsibility, and also maintain them conscientiously. Six professional caretakers of grain were sent to six communes in the ch'ü to help these communes and production brigades with making inspection and taking care of grain.

Last year, before the early rice was sent to the granary, Wu Chiu-hsien, the secretary of the Party branch of the grain control office, in Huach'iao ch'ü, discovered that the moisture content of the grain reserve sent to the granary from some communes and production brigades was higher, whereas the Huach'iao production brigade had attached great importance to the quality of the grain sent to the granary. Thereupon it held an on-the-spot conference in Huach'iao production brigade to popularize their experience and guarantee the quality of reserve grain sent to the granary of the whole ch'ü.

While helping the communes and production brigades with taking care of collective grain reserves well, the grain control office of Huach'iao ch'ü has at the same time also helped the communes and production brigades with carrying out the work of keeping the household grain reserve of commune members well. At present, the household grain reserves of commune members in the whole ch'ü has reached over 2,400,000 catties.

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Hungch'i Ch'ü in Yungk'ang Hsien Succeeds in Having "Four-No"

(NCNA dispatch from Hangchow, January 25, 1973) The grain control office of Hungch'i ch'ü in Yungk'ang hsien, Chekiang Province, is actively helping the rural communes and production brigades solved difficulties in caretaking brought about by the steady increase of collective grain reserves every year, and giving an impetus to the communes and production brigades to store more grain reserves and take care of grain reserve well, and it has been favorably commented by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Owing to the unremitting development of agricultural production in the past ten years in the five communes of Hungshan, Liehch'iao, Hunghsing, Huachuan and Hungch'i of Hungch'i ch'ü, the average per-mow yield of grain has risen from 465 catties in 1962 to 951 catties in 1972. Under the condition of bumper grain harvests, the collective grain reserves of this commune and various production brigades under it kept on increasing. In that way, problems of how to take better care of the grain and how to increase the building of granaries began to appear.

For the sake of helping the communes and production brigades solve these two problems, workers of the grain control office, while taking care of the grain of the state well, have at the same time gone deep into the production brigades of various communes one by one to grasp their condition clearly, and one by one helped them solve problems existing in storing grain reserve.

They went to Machai production brigade of Liehch'iao commune for investigation, and discovered that three of the production teams of this production brigade had no granary for collective grain reserve. For the past several years, the storing of grain reserves accumulated was widely scattered and inconvenient to take care of. They thereupon helped these production teams with mobilizing the poor and lower-middle peasants to go to the mountain for stone slabs to build granaries, and enabled these three production teams to increase the storing of grain reserves. With their help, various communes and production brigades have in succession built 103 different types of granaries in the past five years.

Workers of the grain control office of Hungch'i ch'ü have also helped the communes and production brigades with organizing some grain control teams with participation by cadres, militiamen, representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants and grain controllers, and establishing a system of grain control. For example, toward the end of spring and the beginning of autumn, it is very easy for grain to change quality because of the weather. They therefore helped the various production brigades carry out inspections on the granaries every seven days. Whenever it rained they would immediately check over the granaries for leakage, and upon discovering that the grain had changed quality, to deal with it immediately. By means of such methods as lectures, operational demonstrations and organized on-the-spot visits, they have also transmitted the technique of taking care of grain to the commune and production brigade grain controllers. Every year, the grain control office would hold one to two terms of vocational study class for grain controllers in the whole ch'ü to help them raise their vocational and technical level.

For the past five years, the grain control office of Hungch'i ch'ü has actively helped the communes and production brigades with solving various difficulties caused by the increase in collective grain reserve every year and given an effective impetus to the communes and production brigades to store more grain and to take care of grain reserves well. At present, grain reserves in the whole ch'ü has increased from 537,000 catties in 1967 to 3,550,000 catties, and they have also basically succeeded in having no harmful pest, no rotting, no rats and birds, and no accident.

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Young Man in Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 25, 1973)

"we need educated young people like him," the poor and lower-middle peasants of huining county in northwest china's kansu province praised yang kuang-hui, a young man who had returned home from the city. "he is promising and shares joys and hardships with us."

yang kuang-hui was born in a poor peasant family in the mountainous county which used to be plagued by natural disasters. after he finished senior middle school in 1968, he adhered to chairman mao's teaching "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." he came home, making up his mind to transform the mountain village.

a hailstorm hit the village that autumn, damaging the ripening millet. yang kuang-hui, together with the cadres and commune members, took great pains to gather in what had remained of the damaged crop. then they set to and deep-ploughed the more than 33 hectares of farmland. when the peasants saw that yang kuang-hui was losing weight, they showed much concern for him. he was grateful and said: "i'll devote myself to transforming our village, no matter what hardships."

yang kuang-hui modestly learns from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and is always ready to take on heavy loads. one midnight in 1970 when yang kuang-hui and a cadre were on their way home after a meeting in the brigade, they saw that the irrigation canal had breached a dyke, endangering the sprouting wheat around. yang kuang-hui jumped into waist-deep water while the cadre ran for help. when peasants came, they saw yang kuang-hui working vigorously, trying to seal the gap with mud. he was covered all over with mud. they patched up the breach in an hour and saved the crop.

the brigade wanted good seed-strains for years and the farming method needed improvement. yang kuang-hui found some other communes and brigades had good strains of wheat and maize which yielded higher output. with the support of the leadership, he brought back some good seeds and planted them on a small plot. he failed in the first year, but did not lose heart. he formed an experimental group of veteran peasants, cadres and educated young people. they experimented with 43 good strains on a tract three times as big the next year.

their wheat and maize were growing luxuriantly when insect pests struck. yang kuang-hui walked several miles and got insecticide from the county's agricultural experimental station to stamp out the pests. their experimental fields yielded two to five times as much wheat, maize and potatoes as other fields did. in 1972 the brigade planted all its land to good strains.

the production team ran an evening school for illiterates, and yang kuang-hui became the teacher. he would go to school earlier than others did, even in bad weather. coming home one winter evening, yang kuang-hui slipped and fell into an ice hole on the river. by the time he got out of the hole, evening school hour drew near and he went straight to school. it was only after the class was over that peasants found his trousers and shoes frozen hard. they were moved and said: "kuang-hui always keeps us poor and lower-middle peasants in mind." after three years of evening school, many peasants can read newspapers or record work-points while some can write letters or do reckoning.

yang kuang-hui has taken deep root in the socialist countryside, thanks to the care of the party and re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. he became a communist party member in 1969 and was elected member of the county party committee. he was a representative of the county's educated young people to attend the national day celebrations in peking, and had the joy of seeing the great leader chairman mao on tienanmen rostrum.

HEALTH

East China Island Clinic Serves Fishermen

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 26, 1973)

"we should not wait for patients to come to us but should take the initiative to go to the fishermen when they are ill." this is the principle guiding the medical workers of an island clinic who go from islet to islet to treat fishermen of a fukien province archipelago.

the east china fishermen are now members of the haitao people's commune. these islands had no doctors or pharmacies before liberation and many poor fishermen died because they could not afford treatment on the mainland.

the party and the government after liberation sent medical workers who publicize knowledge on hygiene as well as treat patients.

the haitao commune clinic is simply equipped and staffed by eight young graduates of medical schools. they studied chairman mao's article "in memory of norman bethune," and decided to dedicate themselves to serving the people, like the well-known canadian doctor did.

when dr. liang hai, a communist party member, heard last april that a woman commune member in the mountains was in difficult labour, he and other medical workers set out at once to see the patient across a mountain. the child was delivered surgically to save the mother's life. but the infant was feeble. it had difficulty in breathing and its face had turned purple. dr. liang hai applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation to save the choking child and its life was saved.

a report came in that a dock worker suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis was coughing blood. the doctors decided not to bring the patient to the clinic but to go to him and give him intensive care at home. they gave the patient injections and fluid infusion and stayed at his bedside day and night. the patient's family urged the doctors to rest but they refused, saying they were only doing their bounden duty. they stayed on till the patient was out of danger.

in the early days, the doctors sent more difficult cases to hospitals on the mainland because their experience was limited. the doctors were worried about the adverse effects of the voyages and were determined to learn how to deal with difficult diseases.

one day a patient was brought to the clinic with labored breathing. the doctors diagnosed acute suppurative pleurisy. a rough sea voyage would be dangerous for the patient. so they decided to perform an emergency operation and mobilized the whole clinic to perform an operation known as thoracentesis. it was successful and the patient recovered.

today the doctors can do such operations as gastro-enteric repair. they performed 166 operations in 1972. all were successful.

the doctors trained over 20 barefoot doctors and 380 medical aides for production brigades and teams in the past years. they also gave each fishing boat a medical kit so that minor illnesses and injuries can be treated at sea.

the doctors have collected over 100 chinese herbal medicines and folk prescriptions which they have compiled into a handbook. they encourage the people to collect herbal medicines on mountains during the seasons when infectious disease is common, and then make decoctions for the fishermen. there are no more cases of malaria, scabies, type-b encephalitis and some other diseases which were very common on the island in the past.

INDUSTRY

Chinese Worker-Engineer Makes New Achievements

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 26, 1973)

shanghai worker-turned-engineer wang lin-ho, who became nationally known in 1960 for producing china's first 10,000-volt schering bridge, has made a number of high precision instruments in cooperation with workers and technicians in recent years.

the new products include a high precision oil film thickness tester, a high precision automatic analyzer for complex composition in chemical production and specialized electronic equipment. made during the great proletarian cultural revolution, these are new contributions to socialist construction.

wang lin-ho was originally a rank-and-file worker in the hukuang scientific instruments and meters plant here. the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, issued during the great leap forward year of 1958, fired his enthusiasm. with workmates, he made more than 100 technical innovations that year.

wang lin-ho became a factory apprentice at the age of 16 before liberation. he had to work more than ten hours a day for the boss. the boy had a thirst for knowledge and sat up reading at night. his boss found out and kicked him out of the factory.

after liberation, everything changed for wang lin-ho. the party organization gave him every opportunity to acquire knowledge in his spare time. later he was sent to study at shanghai university of science and technology.

the attention shown by the party moved wang lin-ho and filled him with an ardent love for socialism. he became an activist in improving the equipment to raise efficiency. in 1961 he was promoted to be an engineer.

wang lin-ho, like other chinese workers, took an active part in the political struggle during the cultural revolution, and this increased his enthusiasm for socialist construction. he continued to make technical innovations with workers and technicians.

wang lin-ho is good at integrating the theoretical knowledge he learned in college with the practical experience and collective wisdom of the workers. one of the new products he made in this way was an instrument for automatic control of a work process in chemical production which raises efficiency and ensures safety.

he was asked to make a new kind of electronic equipment for his plant toward the end of 1969. this presented difficulties because the factory had limited equipment. wang lin-ho cooperated with the workers and exchanged experience with other departments to make the necessary tools. the new electronic equipment was made and proved to be up to standard.

in recent years wang lin-ho has designed a large number of instruments to do testing and analysis for the country's growing chemical, light and textile industries. among these are a petroleum water content analyzer and a tuning fork frequency calibrater.

the famous technical innovator joined the chinese communist party in 1961. in the past dozen years he has carefully read many of chairman mao's writings and some marxist-leninist classics including "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and "anti-duhring". he also studies hard in his specialized line. by dint of hard work, this former worker who had little schooling can now read technical literature in english and japanese.

he was elected a member of the revolutionary committee of the shanghai alternating current instruments plant during the cultural revolution. though a leading cadre, he still works amid the workers, doing physical labour as well as making scientific experiments. he also helps people from other factories solve technical problems. "this gives me a good chance to serve the people," he says.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Mass Farmland Improvement Work in Northwest China's Multi-National Area

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 26, 1973)

well over 300,000 cadres and commune members of various nationalities in the kashgar area of northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region are in the midst of large-scale farmland improvement work since the start of winter. 12 counties and municipalities have undertaken 1,000 water conservancy projects that stretch from the eastern slope of the pamirs to the takla makan desert.

when ice on the pamirs melts and the five rivers are in spate, water-logging is a menace to large tracts of farmland that are plagued earlier in the year by aridity.

the area's party committee and the county-level leadership decided on a plan to change the situation mainly by building small water conservancy projects depending on local material and manpower.

the area's party committee called on-the-spot meetings to spread the experience of pachu county which completed eight small reservoirs in less than a year and yehcheng county which dug a 19-kilometre-long seepage-proof canal in four months. the secretary and deputy-secretary of the tsepu county party committee led a group of people in making surveys and two small reservoirs are now under construction. the people of yengisar county wanted to change the course of the kushan river because its bed was silted up. but the project would have called for a big investment. the cadres and commune members studied the experience of pachu and yehcheng counties and decided to make a gravel bed for the river. they removed earth, brought in gravel and made cement by themselves. the 15-kilometre-long waterway is now half complete. a complex water conservancy project in yehcheng county is now being built. it includes a reservoir with a 140 million cubic metre capacity and a hydro-electric power station that will generate 1,200 kilowatts.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

China, Afghanistan Sign 1973 Protocol on Goods Exchange

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jan. 25, 1973)

a protocol on goods exchange for 1973 between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of afghanistan was signed here today.

tsao sheng-kung, charge d'affaires of the chinese embassy here, and ali nawaz, deputy minister of commerce of afghanistan, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were the deputy director of the economic section of the afghan foreign ministry and the commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Minister Gives Luncheon for Chinese Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jan. 26, 1973)

algerian minister of health omar boudjellab gave a luncheon on january 23 to send off the chinese medical workers who are going to leave and welcome those chinese medical workers who recently came to work in algeria.

yen ting-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, also attended the luncheon. secretary general of the algerian ministry of health nemiche djelloul and other leading members concerned were also present on the occasion.

the hosts and guests held friendly conversations during the luncheon.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

First Cameroon Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

langue tsobgny clement, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of cameroon to china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Santiago, Jan. 25, 1973)

chilean deputy foreign minister luis orlandini this morning received all members of the visiting chinese government maritime transport delegation led by vice-minister of communications yu mei.

orlandini had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

chinese ambassador lin ping was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Iceland-China Cultural Society Holds Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

the iceland-china cultural society held a meeting in reykjavik on the evening of january 24, according to a report from the icelandic capital.

chinese ambassador chen tung and other chinese diplomats were invited to the meeting.

at the meeting, dr. jakob benediktsson, chairman of the society, expressed welcome to the chinese guests while chen tung expressed thanks to the society for its efforts to promote the friendly relations between iceland and china.

lin hua, second secretary of the chinese embassy, gave a brief account of china's recent achievements. chinese films were shown at the meeting.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the indian embassy in peking ranjit singh kalha and his wife gave a reception here at noon today in celebration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the republic of india and 25 years of independence of india.

present at the reception were wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and leading members of chinese departments concerned an chih-yuan, hsi yeh-sheng, yeh cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, and kao shih-kun.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Central Committee of Japanese Communist Youth League Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 25, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the central committee of the japanese communist youth league led by hajime takeshita.

present at the banquet were ou tang-liang and chu liang, leading members of sections under the international liaison department, as well as representatives of peking youth.

consisting of 11 members, the delegation arrived in china on january 13. before it came to peking, the delegation had visited factories and people's communes in kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai and had discussions with local young people. during the discussion sessions, the japanese guests gave an account of the activities/of the japanese communist youth league.

Takeo Kimura Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 25, 1973)

takeo kimura, liberal democratic party member of the house of representatives of japan and former minister of construction, and his party left here for home today at the end of a visit to southern china.

while in nanking, mr. takeo kimura visited and laid wreaths at the sun yat-sen mausoleum and the tombs of liao chung-kai and ho hsiang-ning.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Industry and Commerce Minister Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

j.m.m.q. marchand, minister of industry and commerce of mauritius, and some members of the mauritius economic, trade and goodwill mission left here for kwangchow this morning to visit kwangchow before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the airport by li chiang, acting minister of foreign trade, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned including wen yeh-chan and hsu li-chin.

wang ming-chun, a department head of the ministry of foreign trade, accompanied the distinguished mauritius guests on the tour.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, returned to peking this evening after a visit to britain and the netherlands.

it was met at the airport by vice-ministers of foreign trade li chiang and chai shu-fan, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang tung and peng chin-po.

present were jan vixseboxse, dutch ambassador to china, and m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy here.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

the government economic delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam with le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as its head arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon. the delegation is on its way home after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were:

vice-premier li hsien-nien, acting minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, and leading members of chinese departments concerned lu kuei, liang feng and kao chien-chung;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies; and

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Strongly Condemns New Crime of Portuguese Colonialism

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

following is the full text of today's "people's daily" editorial entitled "strong condemnation of the new crime of portuguese colonialism":

on january 20, 1973 amilcar cabral, general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde, was unfortunately assassinated. the chinese people join the people of guinea and other african countries in strongly condemning international imperialism and portuguese colonialism for their new

crime and in mourning in deep sorrow over the death of cabral, the outstanding leader of guinea (bissau) in the struggle for national independence.

he became the general secretary of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde ever since its founding in 1956 and put forth the militant slogan for winning complete and unconditional national independence. since 1963, the african independence party of guinea and cape verde has led the people of guinea (bissau) in waging armed struggle. now the patriotic armed forces of guinea (bissau) have liberated two-thirds of the entire territory and established grass-root administrations in the liberated areas. the african independence party of guinea and cape verde headed by cabral has made outstanding contributions to africa's national liberation struggle, particularly to the cause of national liberation of guinea (bissau).

the unfortunate assassination of general secretary cabral showed that imperialism and portuguese colonialism are waging a frantic death-bed struggle at the end of their tether. the african people's just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism is developing vigorously now. news of victory in the national liberation armed struggle in southern africa is coming in steady stream. under the leadership of the african independence party of guinea and cape verde, the people of guinea (bissau) have won one victory after another. the cause of the african countries and people to combat imperialism in unity is growing daily. confronted with this situation, the portuguese colonialists, backed by the international imperialist forces, have done their utmost to put up a stubborn fight. they have resorted to acts of piracy and ordered their mercenaries to launch sudden attacks on conakry, capital of guinea. the assassination of cabral is precisely the continuation and development of the cases of invasion by the portuguese mercenaries. they directed their spearhead not only at the republic of guinea and the people of guinea (bissau), but also at other african countries and the african people as a whole. however, this despicable act of international imperialism and portuguese colonialism can never hinder the growth of the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. through this incident, the african people will see through more clearly the nature of imperialism and portuguese colonialism, heighten their vigilance, go more resolutely into battle and carry the national liberation struggle through to the end.

the chinese people and the people of guinea (bissau) as well as the people of other african countries are comrades-in-arms on the same front. the chinese people have all along firmly supported the just struggles of

the people of guinea (bissau) and the people of other african countries against imperialism, colonialism and racism. we are deeply convinced that in face of the new provocation by imperialism and portuguese colonialism, the people of guinea (bissau) will unite more closely, raise high the banner of the national liberation struggle and strive for still greater victory.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Shih Shao-hua, Ti Fu-tsai Meet and Fete Deputy Manager of Romanian Film Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 26, 1973)

shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and member of the cultural group under the state council, and ti fu-tsai, another member of the group, met valerian stan, deputy manager of the romanian film company, and gave a dinner in his honour here this evening. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on both occasions were octavian gavris, counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking, and hung tsang, leading member of the china film distribution and exhibition corporation.

valerian stan arrived in peking on january 20 for a visit to china. during his stay here, he discussed with chinese departments concerned on the exchange of films between china and romania.

valerian stan will leave peking for home tomorrow.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peru Will Detain Intruding Vessels of Any Nationality, Says President Velasco

(NCNA-English Lima, Jan. 25, 1973)

peruvian president juan velasco declared yesterday at a press interview that peru will detain any vessel of any nationality which violates her sovereignty.

referring to the recent intrusion into peru's 200-mile territorial waters by some foreign fishing vessels, velasco said: "as you know, peru, like ecuador and chile along the pacific, is defending the maritime resources off their coasts." he pointed out that it was not the first time that foreign fishing vessels had intruded into peru's waters to plunder her coastal resources. however, he said, peru will not retreat one millimetre from its position.

he said: "you are aware that not only the united states but also other big powers in the world, such as russia, japan, etc, have large fishing vessels which go to the different seas to fish whatever they can. but any vessel of any nationality, which violates our sovereignty, will be detained in the future as at present."

referring to the unity of the third world, president velasco said, "the countries of the third world should, in the first place, realize that unity is their strength and it is urgent to obtain unity."

END

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